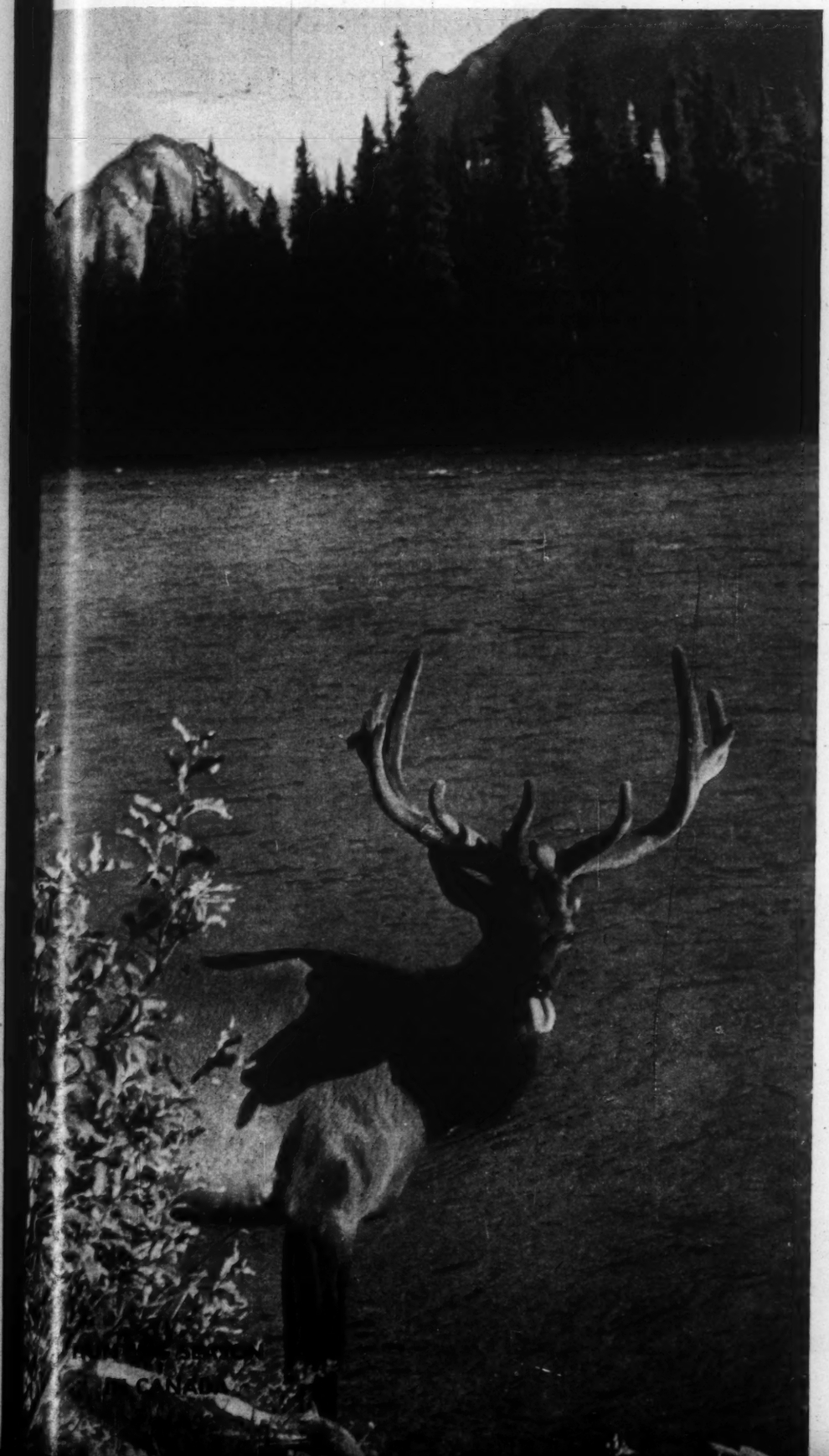
SATURDAY NIGHT

OCTOBER 18, 1952 10 CENTS



Law and the Sex Criminal

by W. C. J. Meredith, Q.C.

Dean of Law, McGill University

ONE HAS only to read the newspapers to realize that sex criminals constitute a serious menace to society. Thousands of these monsters are on the loose and so bad have conditions become that in many districts it is unsafe for a woman or child to venture out alone after dark.

J. Edgar Hoover sounded the alarm when he said that criminal sexual assaults take place in the U.S. at an average rate of twenty-seven per day, and that sex crime continues to increase. Similar warnings expressed in Canada and in England indicate that all three countries are faced with the problem of how to remedy this situation.

Before considering that problem it would be well to dispose of the popular but erroneous notion that every sex criminal is a mental case incapable of controlling his actions, who should be hospitalized rather than punished. Fortunately, the law has not accepted that view, for it is reasonable to assume that if rapists and killers were assured of nursing and hospitalization instead of imprisonment and execution, there would soon be a further increase in sex crime. Insane criminals are never punished but for obvious reasons the rules governing the insanity defence are strict, and acts committed with full knowledge of their wrongfulness are not excusable on a plea of "uncontrollable impulse" either in Canada, England or in the majority of the American states.

IT WOULD be interesting to know if any one of the sex criminals who have raised that defence would have yielded to his impulse if (to borrow the words of an English judge) a policeman had been at his elbow. The truth is that crime in general is remarkable for its sanity and that most criminals act on impulses not because they are irresistible but simply because they are unresisted.

It is not essential to the solution of our problem that all sex offenders should be removed from circulation since many of them are not dangerous in the sense contemplated by this article. Exhibitionists, for example, are comparatively harmless as such, and even homosexuals tend to form associations and to confine their attentions to others of their kind. Generally speaking, it is only when they exceed those limits and corrupt or attempt to corrupt innocent parties that they run into serious conflict with the law.

The sex criminals who must be put away are

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STOCK EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY

by Wellington Jeffers

STORM OUT OF THE ARCTIC

by Scott Young

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established 1887

Vol. 69 No. 2 Whole No. 3102

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NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

ENGINEERS seem in chronic short supply. K. F. TUPPER, Dean of Engineering at the University of Toronto, gives some reasons and predictions . . . Important changes in attitude towards the men behind bars are described by Major-General R. B. GIBSON, Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada . . . KIM MCILROY traces the development of intercollegiate football . . . A. E. PORSILD, who wrote the critical review in *The Beaver* of Farley Mowat's book "People of the Deer", will reply to Scott Young, who in this issue takes exception to Porsild's review . . . WILFRED LIST, fresh from national labor conferences, analyzes today's labor situation.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada $4.00 one year; $7.00 two years; $8.00 three years. Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
Bird's Building, Montreal, Canada
Editorial and Advertising Offices
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

K. R. Sutton, President; George Collington, Vice-President and General Manager; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer.

John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation
E. M. Pritchard ..... Director of Manufacturing

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OTTAWA VIEW

Defence Stretches Out

by Michael Barkway

THE DEFENCE program is now reaching a crucial and very difficult stage. The original goals of what was called a three-year program have not yet been met. We know now that it will take four, rather than three, years to meet the first objective, which is to put the Canadian forces into something like a decent state of preparedness.

But most of the projects originally designed to equip our greatly expanded forces with up-to-date weapons are at least launched. Soldiers are getting guns to shoot; airmen are getting modern planes to fly, and modern ships are being built for the sailors to take to sea.

Until the original orders are all delivered, we cannot claim to be in a posture of defence. Yet long before that the defence planners have got to consider the next stage. This consideration is now starting in earnest in the back rooms.

The second phase starts when the original orders are in sight of being fulfilled. It has already been reached in the case of the motor-vehicle program, and it looms in the very near future in several other programs. The alternatives are to place additional orders beyond those considered necessary for the peacetime forces, or else to close down the production lines.

Additional orders mean either giving away the new equipment or tucking it away into war stores. Closing down the lines means dispersing skilled staff, possibly dismantling expensive machinery, breaking up a production technique, interrupting a complicated and integrated flow of parts, and reverting to the position of 1950. After these two years' experience we at least have no excuse for ignoring the time it takes to get a defence-production machine into gear when you start from scratch.

THE FIRST case in which this dilemma has presented itself is, in many ways, much easier than some of these which will follow. But it illustrates the problem and may help to set the pattern.

Jeeps are now being collected from units in Canada, for reconditioning and shipment to Europe. Many of them would have been called in anyway, as part of an economy program. They are expensive vehicles to run, and their use has not always been confined to strict essentials. Where they are replaced at all, it will be, in many cases, by station-wagons.

The old jeeps will be given away to whatever NATO countries are recommended by the "Standing Group". The mutual aid fund will be charged with an amount equivalent to their depreciated value (perhaps about one-third below the cost of new ones); and this amount will go into the defence budget to help to pay for replacements.

Replacements are pouring in. By next spring the Services will have all their anticipated needs for peacetime. Ford of Canada will complete delivery of its jeeps by early spring. Chrysler and GM will finish their orders for ¾-ton and 2½-ton trucks soon after. They must be told very soon what happens next.

This leaves the Department of National Defence with three possible answers. They could try to estimate how many vehicles they will need for a "war reserve", and order them now. This would keep the lines going. The vehicles would go into store, and when the stores were full with requirements for the first year of a war, the same problem would present itself again.

Secondly they could keep the lines going by giving the new production away to other NATO countries. There is a need for it, all right. One snag here is the licensing agreement with the Willys company under which Ford of Canada makes Willys Jeeps. It took months of argument to get the license at all. When we did get it, it included a clause stipulating that Canadian production might not be transferred to other countries either "by sale or otherwise". It is an irksome restriction which contradicts the whole conception of a joint-defence effort.

THE THIRD possible course is simply to let the contracts run out, turn the military production line back to commercial uses, and trust to the ability of the automobile industry to convert to military purposes again quickly if the need arises.

In case of war the automobile industry could convert more quickly than most. It is an easier case than, say, guns or ammunition. But it is only a question of degree. The most important consideration in deciding whether a military production line must be kept going is the "lead-time" necessary to start production. "Lead-time" is the time which must elapse between the placing of an order and the quantity delivery of the completed item. If it is low for vehicles, it is very high for aircraft, and even higher for ships.

The main aircraft orders—Avro's CF-100 and Orenda engine, and Canadair's F86 — will keep the plants busy until 1954 or '55 at least. Yet because of the long "lead-time" involved in getting into production of new types, decisions about phase two of the aircraft program are almost as urgent as decisions about the motor vehicle program which runs out in six months.

Increased demand from overseas for both F86's and CF-100's might

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

EDITORIALS

Land of the Future Conservative in Air

MODERN MAN'S perpetual problem of keeping up with his own technical ingenuity presents itself nowhere so obviously as in the development of weapons in general and aircraft in particular. Since civil air carriers are so largely dependent on technical developments in the military sphere they share the dilemma of the age. The problem was illustrated recently when Mr. C. D. Howe opened the new jet-engine plant of Avro Canada Ltd. at Malton. Now that the Orenda engine is at last in full production, the press is already full of stories about the new models that must be built. Canada's own proud development—the first Canadian-designed and developed aero engine—is not exempt from the inevitable fate. By the time it is ready for production it is already obsolescent.

Similarly Trans-Canada Airlines will take delivery, it is hoped, before the end of next year of six Lockheed Super Constellations which have been on order for some time. They are conventional piston-engined aircraft which in British eyes (if not in the more conservative North American eyes which are less accustomed to modern aircraft development) will already be slightly quaint by the time they go into service. They may have some months of service before the British start a jet service across the Atlantic.

This is the moment at which Trans-Canada Airlines is trying to select a successor to its North Stars for domestic service and the RCAF is looking for a replacement, admittedly overdue, for the Lancasters of its maritime squadrons. Apparently both the RCAF and Trans-Canada Airlines have their eyes on British planes of the turbo-prop type, which is the half-way house between the kindly-named "conventional" aircraft and the pure jet. TCA is attracted by the 100-passenger Bristol Britannia and the 46-passenger Vickers Viscount. The RCAF is thinking about using the Britannia.

It appears that arguments of economy support the turbo-prop as against the real jet. But this is a curious kind of conservatism for a country that so readily proclaims itself the land of the future. In our strictly non-technical eyes, the land of the future should be less canny about adopting what is obviously the method of propulsion of the future—short of aircraft powered by atomic energy. We find it very odd that Canada should still be thinking about piston-engined aircraft and turbine-driven propellers when the pure jet has already established itself. Yet we still call ourselves the country of enterprise. Canadian Pacific Airlines took this jump some time ago.

Red Border Crossing

IT IS, of course, nonsense to say that Canadians have an "implicit right" to enter the United States whenever they like. Our own rigid exclusion of European immigrants, whom we were anxious to welcome a year ago, should be enough to stop any Canadians talking nonsense about the nationals of any country having the *right* to cross the border of another. But this does not mean that Canadians have no right to be indignant and annoyed and morally offended at some of the border applications of the new American system of "thought-control".

Indeed it would be a tragic day for this country if we ever came willingly to condone the recent American disposition towards witch-hunting. We are luckily outside the orbit of the emotionalism of the McCarthys and the Jenners and the other professional witch-hunters of the United States. (We wish General Eisenhower were still as far removed from them.) It is still therefore not only our right but our duty to protest against every application of the illiberal, and in the truest sense unAmerican, application of security measures. We must, above all, make sure that we in Canada do not fall by infection into the vicious ways of "guilt by association", mistrust of honest intellectual enquiry, and of assuming people guilty until they are proved innocent. In no sense can Canada consent to this American hysteria about "The Reds" without losing its self-respect.

But determination not to be infected ourselves is something different from a practical technique for dealing with our neighbor's less desirable ways. This will remain a problem. But it cannot be met by asserting rights to entry which do not exist. The most we can urge on the Canadian Government is that it should not try to be either gentle or polite in protesting to the U.S. Government about its more unfortunate classifications of "security risks."

Passing Show

DEAF people are reported to be exceptionally good motor drivers. That's natural; they aren't distracted by the remarks of the backseat driver.

In the CCL organization Mosher is still kosher.

The Russian Encyclopedia has now authoritatively declared that Hitler is dead, and if he is still alive we hope that somebody will draw this to his attention.

A new brand of beer is said to have no effect on the breath. Ontario had that kind of beer years ago, but we called it Four per Cent.

Senator Nixon, explaining about the $16,000 fund, said that he has a black-and-white puppy named Checkers. Named after the people who wrote the cheques, presumably.

In the British Labor party factions speak louder than words.

Funny what a lot of newspapers claim that an election result was "easily predictable" when they never predicted it.

Nixon Missed the Point

NOW THAT the emotional effect of the courageous, back-to-the-wall stand put up by Vice-Presidential candidate Richard Nixon has passed off, it seems well worth while giving the whole affair a second thought. No doubt it was a brilliant political performance, one which fashioned the over-hasty Democratic cry of "withdraw!" into a boomerang, and may have an important effect on the election. No doubt Nixon spoke as a man profoundly convinced of his own honesty, and has been accepted by Eisenhower as an honest man and a stout fighter. Our complaint is that, for all the "baring of his soul" (it was really his pocketbook), he found no need to question the propriety of private subsidy for public men, saw in this no danger of abuse, confessed no mistake in judgment.

Is this good enough in a man who, as *The Atlanta Journal* puts it, may be "removed by only one heartbeat from the presidency of the United States"? "Courage is a fine and admirable quality," this paper says, "but it takes more than courage to be a good President. It requires wisdom, and judgment, and a sense of the fitness of things."

We think that Nixon's standards are higher than those which were brought to Washington by the Missouri political machine which sent Harry Truman to the Senate and the White House. But we find it highly encouraging that many of the leading U.S. newspapers supporting Eisenhower's campaign for a clean-up demand a higher standard of comparison than this. The Baltimore *Sun* found that Nixon "did not deal in any way with the issue of propriety." *The Washington Post* remained convinced it was an error of judgment. The *New York Times* regretted his "lack of recognition that he had made any sort of mistake."

We join with these distinguished contemporaries

—Norris in The Vancouver Sun

"Cheer up, Major . . . forefinger fatigue rates six weeks compassionate leave and a Purple Heart . . ."

in not liking any private fund raised to "help" public men—Stevenson no more than Nixon. If this election incident serves to stimulate public thinking, in Canada as in the United States, on the question of suitable pay for the men who conduct the whole vast business of the country, it will serve a good purpose. We don't think that you can buy honesty by increasing a man's salary. Nor are we thinking of salaries high enough to "attract" men into public service; that is not public service as we understand it. What we are concerned about is merely to make it possible for more able men to enter public service without a sacrifice which they feel their family cannot afford, and without accepting dubious outside "help."

Neglected Barkerville

AN IMPORTANT historical legacy from the gold rush days of more than a century ago in British Columbia, is the neglected Barkerville. Now that the John Hart highway will draw thousands of tourists up the old Cariboo trail, as a short cut to the Alcan Highway, *The Vancouver Sun* believes that the time has come to restore Barkerville as a tourist attraction.

A letter in *The Sun* describes the ruins of the famous town. The court house, where Judge Matthew Begbie—an almost legendary figure—dispensed his rugged justice, still stands and remains an imposing terminus of the main street. The cemetery, a grim reminder of Barkerville's lurid history, is neglected, its fence crumbled, grave markers rotting and names all but obliterated.

We wish *The Sun* success in its efforts to arouse new interest in old Barkerville. In a province so relatively young, historic landmarks should be treasured. Restoration of other sites — such as Fort Beausejour in New Brunswick, Fort George and Fort Henry in Ontario — have proved how attractive early history can be made. The pioneer spirit, the search for adventure—not unmixed with greed, folly and the lust for gold—are all symbolized by Barkerville.

There is a need beyond tourist curiosity, for the preservation of colorful Canadian landmarks if only to remind our New Canadians as well as all the rest that this country grew from roots of toil, romance, imagination and hardship.

Strides in Music Education

TORONTO'S Royal Conservatory of Music is now undergoing the end-point of wise and far-sighted planning that began exactly 15 years ago. In that year the Carnegie Corporation was requested by the Board to make a survey of the Conservatory. The President of the Juilliard School of Music, Dr. Ernest Hutchinson, presented a report to the Board that outlined in detail the strengths and weaknesses of the Conservatory.

It was the time of the waning depression, closely followed by the war years, two events that precluded the Board's acting on Dr. Hutchinson's recommendations. But gradually, some of these were implemented, *e.g.*, the opening of a summer school, the establishment of a strong Senior School for those intending professional careers and the encouragement of young musicians to study instruments in which the Toronto Symphony Orchestra of the time was deficient.

For more than two years a committee has been drafting a plan for the coordination of the Faculty of Music of the University of Toronto, the Royal Conservatory of Music and the Senior School (with its Opera School). The Senior School was a part of the Conservatory but operating on a separate budget and its head reporting to the Conservatory Board of Directors.

The results of the committee's planning seem eminently sound. There is now established within the University of Toronto, a college of music composed of the Faculty of Music, the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, and the Senior School.

Under the new arrangement, there is a School of Music under the able guidance of the Principal, Dr. Ettore Mazzoleni; it will offer courses in general music instruction leading to the ARCT. It will also administer the Opera School and the proposed School of Ballet. The Faculty of Music, with Dr. Arnold Walter as Director, is now responsible for all work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music; it will also instruct a limited number of students who propose professional musical careers.

—John Steele

EDWARD JOHNSON

Many of the Conservatory's strides ahead have, quite naturally, evolved during Edward Johnson's term as Chairman of the Board. He now is Acting Dean. The state of music in Toronto generally has benefitted from Dr. Johnson's contribution to the Conservatory and it was fortunate indeed that his services were secured after his retirement as Manager of the Metropolitan Opera. He has brought to the Conservatory a solid and successful career as a professional singer; the acumen of professionalism gleaned through his years with the Met; and the deep understanding of those who plan to make music their career.

The Bench and Britain

THERE is an interesting passage in the autobiography of Viscount Simon which should be pondered by Canadians who are concerned about the method of appointment of judges in a democratic country. Lord Simon is somewhat alarmed at the recent increase in the duties of the Lord Chancellor, which he thinks may lead in time to a demand for the creation of a Ministry of Justice, with control over the appointment and promotion of judges—"a constitutional change which, I believe, would be very much against the public interests in this country." And he goes on:

"The impartiality of the judicial office at all levels essentially depends on the judge being completely indifferent as to whether, as the result of evidence and of his interpretation of the law, he decides against the government of the day or in its favor. An English judge never is concerned to consider whether what he is deciding will please Ministers or not . . . This is the real basis of an important part of our individual liberties and is the great contrast between our system and that which prevails in some foreign countries . . . It is the fact that the Lord Chancellor, with his knowledge of the law and of the Bar, can impartially choose the men to be judges, combined with the fact that he is also in another capacity a member of the Executive, which is the great virtue of the existing system."

It will be noticed that this is entirely different from the system prevailing in Canada, and that the Canadian system is subject to much of the criticism which Lord Simon expresses. In Canada, as a result no doubt of the extent to which legal practice is compartmentalized in the various provinces, and also of the extent to which the patronage principle has entered into judicial appointments, the selection of judges has always been the action of the entire Cabinet, with the members from the province concerned in the appointment being presumably somewhat more influential than the others; and in the circumstances one can only be surprised that the judiciary has maintained so large a measure of independence as it has. The case for some kind of professional consultation in the appointment of judges is strengthened, not weakened, by the example of the English system.

Mackenzie and Communists

SOMETHING really ought to be done to get the memory of William Lyon Mackenzie out of the hands of the Labor-Progressive Party, but how it is to be done we have no idea. The Toronto group of the party has taken to celebrating the Great Rebel's birth, death, election to Parliament, election to mayoralty, and almost everything else except the issuance of his annexation manifesto during his exile in the United States, an action which they find it convenient to overlook. The other day Mr. Stewart Smith, speechifying and wreath-laying on the 91st anniversary of Mackenzie's death, observed that "The tradition of Mackenzie belongs to the people, to us", a remark which seems to equate the people of Canada with the National Federation of Labor Youth and the Toronto and Yorks LPP, which were in charge of the proceedings.

Mackenzie's teachings, said Mr. Smith, "are a great inspiration to every progressive Canadian". They doubtless are, but they are a special inspiration to every Labor-Progressive Canadian because of the unfortunate fact that Mackenzie made rebellion more or less respectable in Canada, and if there is anything that the Communists need it is that rebellion should become respectable.

The authorities of the Necropolis, in which Mackenzie was buried, share our view that the Labor-Progressive Party is not entitled to exploit his memory, and would have no wreath-laying at the grave, so the demonstrators went off to the monument in Queen's Park.

One of Mackenzie's great merits, according to another Communist speaker at the monument, was his "vigorous stand against conscription". If a vigorous stand against conscription is a good foundation for rebellion, there should be a chance for a rebellion in Russia, which is very far from depending on voluntary service for the defence of the USSR.

DAYS OF MONTCALM

Old France Versus New France

by B. K. Sandwell

FEW CANADIANS, I suspect, realize the strength of the hostility which existed between the permanent inhabitants of New France and the officials and troops from Old France who controlled the colony, in the closing years of the French regime. The situation was extremely similar to that which developed in the British colonies and led eventually to the Revolutionary War. So long as the continent was divided between the two great European powers, the colonists had to put up with their masters, for each group of them, French equally with British, needed protection against the other. But it is interesting to speculate what would have been the reaction of the French colonists if the French Empire had been victorious in 1759 and they had ceased to need support from the other side of the Atlantic. In all probability there would have been a struggle for American independence from French control just as there was actually one for American independence from British control.

These reflections are prompted by an article in *La Nouvelle Revue Canadienne* on the relative merits of Montcalm, the man from Old France, and Vaudreuil, the Montreal-born and thoroughly Canadianized son of a French general who had come to the colony as early as 1687. In this article Robert de Roquebrune, one of the most brilliant of the younger French-Canadian historians, maintains the thesis that Montcalm was a heroic soldier but a very bad general, who owed his rank and authority to his immense influence with the court of Versailles. In this the young historian runs full tilt against the accepted version of the events of 1759, which is that of Sir Thomas Chapais, described by Mr. de Roquebrune as a hagiographer rather than a historian.

CHAPAIS' account accepts at face value Montcalm's estimate of the fighting qualities of the Canadian troops as compared with the French. Montcalm and all his faction were continually writing home to France about the mediocre military abilities of the Canadians, a circumstance which did not prevent Montcalm from grabbing a reinforcement of these same colonists to the extent of *cent huit Canadiens de choix* to each old-country battalion, an operation which he excused on the ground that the French battalions had been very badly recruited. Vaudreuil was infuriated, realizing that this would mean that his best colonial soldiery would receive no recognition for their achievements, but the steal went through.

Moreover, Montcalm refused to fight the war *à la Canadienne*, with a form of strategy developed locally and hence most applicable to the terrain and the character of the enemy. His French officers had nothing but contempt for both the colonists and their fighting technique. Bougainville wrote to his brother in 1756 that "the Canadians and the French seem to be of a different nation, even an enemy nation". The capture of Oswego, which was carried out in the Canadian manner and according to Vaudreuil's designs but under Montcalm's command, was regarded by the latter as something to be ashamed of, and even Garneau noted many years ago that Montcalm "seemed morose, as if he regretted a victory gained in defiance of his anticipations".

The extent to which court politics and especially the influence of Mme. de Pompadour entered into the whole conduct of this unfortunate campaign is illuminated by Mr. de Roquebrune with numerous extracts from the letters of the period. In such politics the "Canadian" party obviously had very little chance, for success depended on the possession of devoted and influential friends at court. The Encyclopedia of Canada has adopted the Chapais version, and asserts that Vaudreuil "continually thwarted Montcalm and greatly hampered the conduct of the war by his vacillating policy". The de Roquebrune theory is that Vaudreuil was compelled to change his policy because he could not get Montcalm to carry it out consistently, owing to the latter's lack of enterprise.

IT WOULD SEEM possible that the famous inscription on the joint monument behind the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec (one of the finest pieces of epigram-writing in modern times) will have to be modified in the light of modern military theory. That inscription, of course, expresses the views of European military men, who though they were on the opposite side to Montcalm in the war had exactly the same European attitude towards the proper conduct of a campaign in a non-European area—the attitude which later led to the British disasters in the first years of the South African War and to other similar misfortunes.

(Since I wrote the above, there has come into my hands a volume by Guy Frégault, of the Université de Montréal, entitled "Le Grand Marquis: Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil", and just published by Fides of Montreal and Paris. I have not yet had time to read this, but it is ample evidence that the question of the relative status of Montcalm and Vaudreuil in history is being examined and revised by scholars in several quarters.)

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

extend the run at Canadair and Avro beyond 1955, but that is only if the Government decides to give more planes away. The only gift yet made is that of 370 F86's to the RAF. The commitment was made — and this shows the time lag involved—last January. Delivery was promised for a year later. Actually the first planes are being delivered earlier, but only because the RCAF is postponing some of its requirements. (For example the wing which has just flown over to France took only 60 aircraft, 20 to a squadron instead of the full 25.)

This isn't entirely big-hearted. By waiting until late next year the RCAF will get the F86's with the Orenda engine and considerably improved performance. It will then have the same engine in both standard fighters, which makes a great economy in spares, in groundcrew training and in maintenance.

THREE GE-powered F86's have already been delivered to the RAF for training RAF pilots and groundcrew have been training with the RCAF at North Luffenham, and others in Canada. Now the F86's are accumulating at Montreal, complete with spares, ready for the RAF to come and fetch them. It will start flying them over as soon as it has enough pilots trained to fly them and ground-crew to look after them.

But the terrifying thing about the aircraft program is the speed at which planes become out-of-date. The F86 and the CF-100 are now as up-to-date as anything in the world in their respective classes, but new bombers are being improved at such a rate that a few years hence even these latest fighters will be inadequate. It would be very comforting to wait until, say, 1955 before worrying about the next step. But it takes so long to design new aircraft, to iron out the bugs and get them into production, that future needs have to be foreseen at least two years in advance.

If the first (and still uncompleted) goal of the defence program was to get into a state of readiness, the second objective must be to maintain it. In fields like aircraft and electronics, where the pace of development is so incredibly rapid, this means a progressive switching to newer types. There is no static point. In other fields—ammunition is a good example—preparedness depends less on the rate of current output than on the fact of having a production line running and capable of quick expansion. In another set of cases, such as naval vessels, the main basic construction (if it is well-designed in the first place) does not need to be replaced for many years, but there must be continual adaptation and development.

It may be misleading to discuss phase two when phase one is still so far from completion. But the planners have to work ahead; and in an election year it may be useful to remember that a defence program (like an immigration policy) cannot be run on a "stop-and-go" basis.

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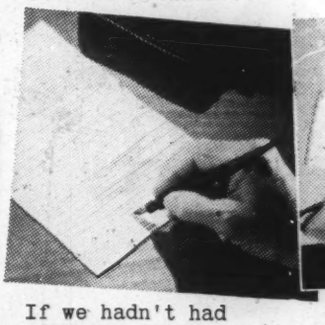

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Letters to the Editor

Salaried Professionals

MR. MENTON (SN, Sept. 6) gave your readers some figures on the higher salaries paid to scientists in the U.S. as compared with Canada. In my own field of science the beginning salary in the U.S. for a new PhD is about $5,000—a figure that few Canadian university professors can equal.

A senior professor is expected to carry on an active program of teaching and research and administration, as well as to take part in the varied extra-curricular and community activities. He works 60-70 hours a week and earns less than $3.00 an hour. His junior colleagues may make $1.50-$2.00 an hour, even after years of expensive and specialized education. As they ride to work on their bicycles they worry about how to raise the down payment for a modest home.

In the professional faculties, recent graduates frequently earn more than the men who taught them. And the professional man can deduct all kinds of "expenses" for income-tax purposes, while the salaried professor or scientist cannot even deduct the cost of the books and technical journals that are the tools of his trade. University teachers cannot afford to buy the books they need, and sometimes have to share the one library copy of a special reference book with a whole class of students.

Most of us prefer to live in Canada, but as Dr. Menton points out it costs us money. While the prosperity of our nation has materially increased, the standard of living of salaried people has been greatly depressed from the 1939 level.

Edmonton, Alta. H. B. COLLIER

Japanese Exports

IN YOUR editorial of August 30, concerning the application by Japan for more favorable tariff rates on goods exported to this country you admit that one of the main difficulties in any trading between the two nations is that Japanese wages are so much lower than those paid in Canada. Then you suggest that increased Japanese exports would mean increased Japanese wages, thus reducing the present discrepancy in production costs.

Shouldn't you have carried this discussion a little further and pointed out that increased Japanese exports could also mean less sales of Canadian goods on this market, and subsequently reduced wages for Canadian workers?

Montreal JOHN WYSE

Movie-Making in Canada

BURIED as we are in the heart of the Selkirk Mountains, albeit in one of the most beautiful settings in the world, we have become accustomed to being passed by, overlooked, and forgotten. Still, it was a keen disappointment to find that in the lead article in a recent issue of SN—"Movie Making in Canada" — no mention at all was made of the Gaumont-British film "The Great Barrier" which was filmed in and around Revelstoke and at Lake Louise in the summer of 1936.

Based on Alan Sullivan's story of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway—"The Great Divide"—the film was produced by Von Stapenhorst and directed by Milton Rosmer. Associate producer was George Busby, who produced that excellent film "The Black Narcissus." Starred in the movie were Richard Arlen, Antoinette Cellier and Lilli Palmer.

Revelstoke, BC DOROTHEA LUNDELL

Supreme Court

THE quotation in Mr. Sandwell's article (SN August 16, 1952) on the Supreme Court of Canada: "Why don't you cite Canadian cases?" is about as startling as the question put to me by a former Quebec Superior Court judge: "Why don't you cite my own jurisprudence to me?"

The principal effect of the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council upon the authority of decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada is that they are no longer exposed to being overruled by decisions of the Privy Council; this means for the litigant that decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada, both old and new, may be cited with more confidence. I have no doubt but that lawyers will continue to cite before the Supreme Court, and that that Court will itself continue to cite in its judgments, decisions of other jurisdictions in the absence of a binding Canadian precedent.

The Supreme Court of Canada will not cease to be bound by past decisions of the Privy Council rendered on appeals from Canadian Courts; that body of case law, of which the last decisions are now being written, remains a part of Canadian law.

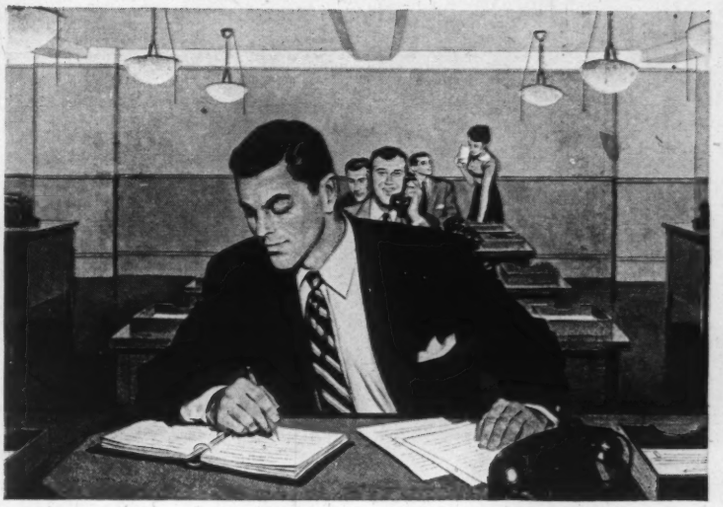
Montreal GORDON D. MCKAY

Developing Talent

OUR sincere thanks for the Sept. 6 SATURDAY NIGHT article "Local Boosters Of Talent." This brief but interesting review of the public service and talent development activities of Canada's 136 non-government stations is one of the first attempts by a national periodical to report on the very widespread independent station development in this field.

Moreover, your writer has recognized in the article the fact that once the non-government stations do develop talent, usually at considerable trouble and expense, it receives offers from the network monopoly which it cannot properly resist in the interest of its own prestige and development. The non-government stations are thus using their facilities in a large part as a training school but as the review shows a very effective training school indeed.

Ottawa T. J. ALLARD,
Canadian Association
of Broadcasters



He's an honour student— but he'll never graduate

AS ANY man whose career is serving the public in the Life Insurance business can tell you, "*an insurance agent's studies never cease until the day he retires.*"

Keeping abreast of changing conditions is a big and important part of every agent's job. This is especially true today, with countless factors of business and government directly affecting the needs for individual and family security. For example, old age pensions, participation in group pension or special retirement plans, as well as changing succession and estate laws, may affect an individual's insurance program.

This is why, to service policyholders effectively, it becomes the very real responsibility of all insurance agents to "keep posted."

Most Life Insurance Companies conduct formal training programs to help agents fulfill this responsibility. For example, at Metropolitan, throughout Canada and the United States, there is a fulltime training "Faculty" of about 160 whose sole job is the *continual schooling* of the Company's Field organization of 21,000 members. In addition, Managers and Assistant Managers devote a substantial amount of time each week to training activities.

The scope of the Company's training activity in Canada and the United States, is shown by the fact that approximately 2,100 Assistant Managers each year, receive the equivalent of three weeks of special tutoring. Approximately 2,500 new Agents each year receive five to ten weeks of intensified training. Within the past two years, most of the Company's 785 Managers have received at least three weeks of special schooling.

Day in, day out for more than 21 years, this continuing program of education has helped to keep the thousands of Metropolitan Field Men and Women constantly up to date — equipped to do a *better* job of servicing the more than 33,000,000 Metropolitan policyholders in Canada and the United States.

For example, the advanced underwriting course — carrying with it the designation of Chartered Life Underwriter — has been completed by 416 candidates from the Metropolitan, and another 530 have completed one or more of these C. L. U. examinations.

Yet, this more or less formal schooling is only part of the story. Above and beyond the training supplied by their Company, Metropolitan Field people are also "volunteer scholars," students on their own time. For, like ambitious and intelligent people in any business, Metropolitan representatives are anxious to improve themselves so that they can continue to render an outstanding service to the public.

We think this is as it should be, for a competent job of servicing the public is the very heart of the Life Insurance business.

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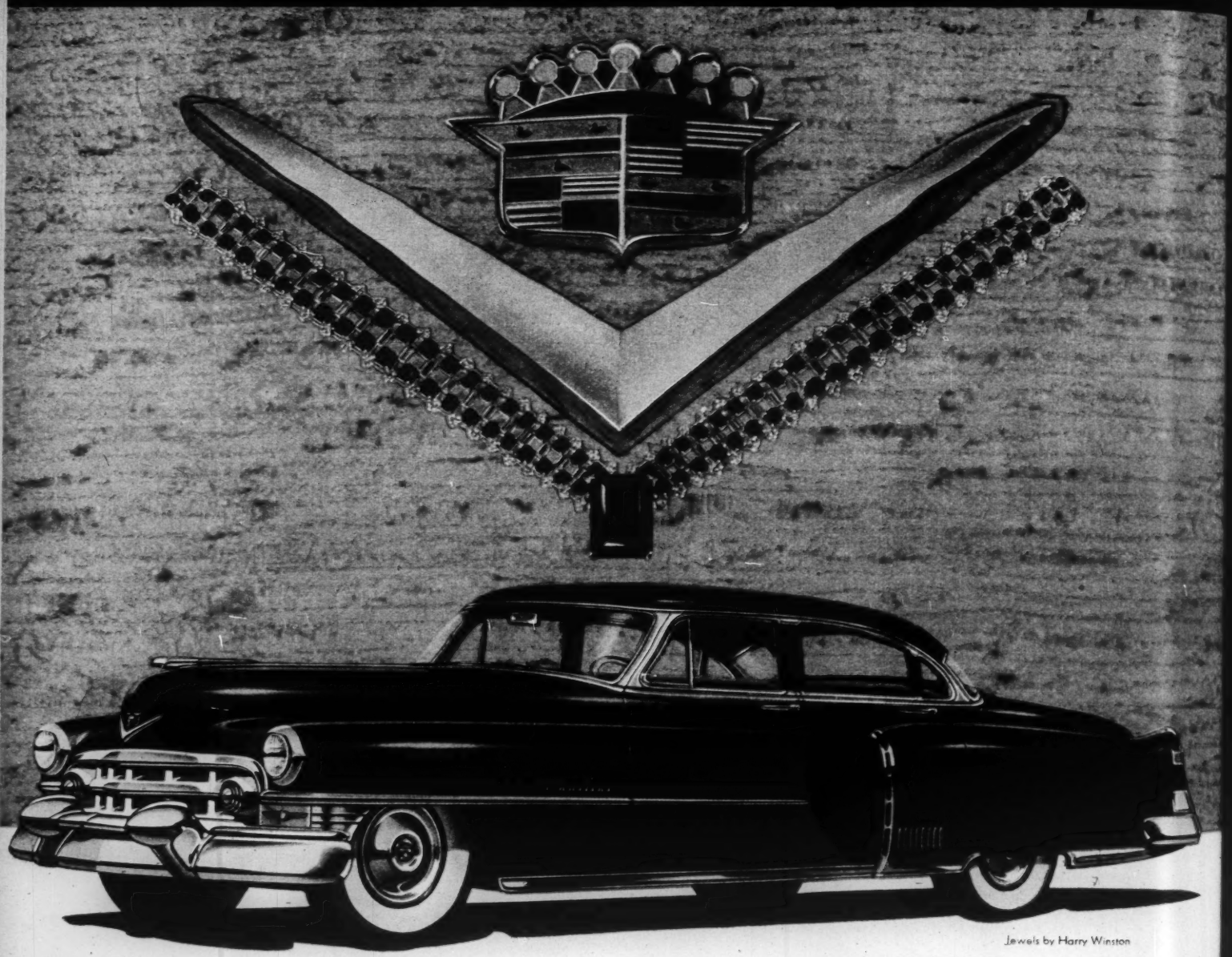

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AWAITING THE WORD

PLACE YOUR BETS

Ike and Adlai in the Home Stretch

by L. L. L. Golden

New York.

ON THE FIRST Tuesday in November the people of the most powerful free nation in the world will go to the polls and elect their chief executive. Their choice will affect the fortunes of every Canadian as it will the future of every American.

The power and authority of the President of the U.S. is so vast in both domestic and foreign matters that it seems to be almost too heavy a burden to place on the shoulders of a single individual for decisions—the major ones—are, in the final analysis, his alone.

No matter what a Canadian may feel about having a Republican or Democratic Administration across the border, it is still true, after plenty of heat and not too much light in the campaign, that both General Eisenhower and Governor Stevenson are friends of Canada. And in foreign policy, no matter which way the men are pulled and tugged, the wide outlines of American foreign policy will remain the same.

Both Eisenhower and Stevenson are men of this world. Both understand the responsibility that is now the burden of the U.S.: to prevent another world war. The strength and resources of the nation of 156,000,000 is the greatest on our side.

How does the battle go?

SO FAR there have been some surprises. Governor Stevenson, who was almost unknown outside of Illinois, has proved himself an unusual campaigner. His speeches are pleasant to read, easy to listen to. He has a dash of humor. His touch is light and he is very much like the agreeable university professor whose class doesn't arrive late and doesn't fall asleep. Adlai Stevenson is something new in American political campaigning.

General Eisenhower doesn't speak well. His delivery is ragged. He drives at his speeches and has not yet developed the ease of the public speaker who can lift or cast down an audience at will.

Some of the glamor of the great soldier has gone.

In many ways Eisenhower has had bad advice. His first speech on returning to the U.S., made at Abilene, was the wrong one. Instead of speaking about the subject he knew best, foreign affairs, he launched on domestic matters, and suffered.

But that does not mean Eisenhower is a dead duck. The huge crowds that have lined the streets and filled the halls to look and listen show the affection in which he is held. But will that affection overcome his lack of depth, at least as shown in his speeches, on home issues?

No one, not even the keenest of opinion-polling experts can tell what is in the minds of the people now, let alone their desires on November 4th. Remember, in 1948 Truman didn't have a ghost of a chance and Dewey was a shoo-in.

Newspapermen are now predicting that Stevenson will be elected; by and large the same ones who said that all Ike needed was the nomination of either party, and he would be in the White House. They are, by and large, the same ones who in a poll before the election in 1948 voted 50 to 0 that Dewey would be elected.

Nor should one take too much stock in the fact that some 75 per cent of the newspapers are supporting Eisenhower. Editorial pages, in the U.S. as well as Canada, have a pretty good record of going one way while voters have gone contrary.

In trying to look ahead to the voting results this must be kept in mind: on the basis of 55 million going to the polls it has been estimated that there are 22 million regular Democratic voters, and some 18 million regular Republican voters. That means the 15 million who are independent of either party can make or break Ike or Adlai.

But since 1936, Roosevelt's big year, the Republican vote nationally has increased steadily. The curve has gone up and up. Whether it will continue up, or slip off, it is too early to tell.

Both the big trade union organizations have plumped for Stevenson. The Political Action Committee of the CIO, to no one's surprise, has again endorsed the Democratic ticket. But this time the AFL, and its League for Political Education, has declared itself, the first time since 1928, for a presidential candidate, and it has gone for Stevenson.

BUT the labor leaders are the first to admit, privately at any rate, that they can't always deliver. Here are a few examples. In 1950 organized labor really put on a big, expensive show against Senator Taft in Ohio and took a bad drubbing.

And in the same year, in the race for Governor of the State of New York, both the AFL and CIO plunged for the Democratic candidate but Dewey was elected Governor again.

If it were possible for the leaders of organized labor to deliver their followers' votes, the show would be over today, for there are 15 million trade union members in the U.S. with most of the leadership for Stevenson. And here is a case where symbols are important.

The Taft-Hartley Act is something Labor, or the leaders at any rate, hate. Eisenhower is in favor of amending the Act. So was Stevenson, but he has changed position because Labor will support no man who isn't for outright repeal.

Another angle is to figure how many of the 25 million voters (if you include husbands and wives of trade union members) will go their own way and vote Ike. In Canada trade union members usually go their own way. Prime Minister St. Laurent got the bulk of the trade union—CCL vote in 1949. It didn't go to the CCF. When Leslie Frost almost wiped out the CCF in Ontario in 1951 he did it with trade union support that had, in the previous election, voted for the CCF.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

PRIZE TROPHY: THIS YEAR AN OPEN SEASON IN PARTS OF MANY PROVINCES

Hunter's Moon: Rules and Rewards

by Lance Connery

INDIAN SUMMER'S pleasant sunshine and the first crisp snows of winter together offer a Canadian invitation to sportsmen seeking game. This is the season of the hunter's moon, when wildlife is restless and stalking is at its best through hoar-frosted forests.

Just how many hunters go gunning for Canada's game birds and animals is an easy statistical problem. While only a few provinces charge even a nominal fee for angling licences, all provinces insist on hunting licences, for residents and visitors alike.

In 1951, for instance, 870,855 licences were issued to resident hunters and 34,159 to non-residents, making the total an impressive 905,014. Actually the final figure is a little higher than that, since in Prince Edward Island there is no distinction shown between resident angling and resident hunting licences, and the figures in this case are combined and shown under resident angling licences.

Ontario had far more hunters than any other province, 330,690 residents and 16,480 non-residents. Quebec had 151,719 resident hunters, and 3,366 non-residents, while British Columbia licensed 80,839 residents and 3,441 non-residents.

THE SPREAD between resident and non-resident hunters is extraordinarily large, and it has been noted publicly by D. Leo Dolan, Director of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, who takes a poor view of occasional publicity branding United States hunters as the chief despoilers of Canadian game.

"It just isn't so," says Dolan. "The figures on game violations show Canadian hunters are the prime offenders. U.S. hunters aren't completely innocent of these infractions, but they're a very small minority."

THE PICTURES

ACROSS the land, from Newfoundland to British Columbia, the great annual migration of sportsmen from city and town into bushland is under way. Dog and man respond to the brisk air and flaming color of the countryside as they pit their skills against the wary creatures of the wild. These pictures catch the exciting mood of one of the most popular sporting seasons of the year.

—Photos courtesy Canadian Government Travel Bureau

There is one kind of hunting practice which generates considerable heat under the Dolan collar. That is using aircraft to spot game for hunting.

"I think this is a particularly flagrant example of the abuse of our own wildlife heritage," says Dolan.

Civilization's advances inevitably make inroads on any country's game resources, but Canada still has abundant wildlife in the wooded and unsettled areas of every province. Moose, deer, bear and smaller animals are found in most provinces, and in Western Canada there are also wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear and lynx. The mountain lion or cougar still roams in British Columbia and in the mountain regions of Alberta, while in the far north there are herds of buffalo and musk-ox. These last are given absolute protection by the federal government, however, and are not hunted.

Ruffed and spruce grouse are found in wooded areas from coast to coast. Prairie chicken and Hungarian partridge nest on the open prairies of the West and the partly timbered sections of the three mid-western provinces. Franklin grouse are native to the mountains of the West, and the ptarmigan is an Arctic grouse living on the treeless northern plains and in the high mountains of Alberta and British Columbia.

The shotgun sportsman finds plenty of waterfowl in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where many lakes are of the shallow, surface type which provides the most abundant feed for these birds.

Each province enacts its own laws relating to big game, fur-bearing animals and non-migratory birds. There are differences of detail in the game acts of the different provinces, but the general policy is the same. It consists of defining the hunting seasons, protecting certain animals by close seasons, limiting the number of each kind which may be taken, and other related matters.

Wildlife conservation has been in the air in Canada for some time, and the provinces have moved swiftly in recent years to protect the country's moose. This lordly animal, long a prized trophy for North America's big-game hunters, became practically extinct in many parts of the United States. Consequently U.S. hunters turned northwards to the forests of Canada and joined a host of Canadians in hunting the dwindling supply of the great animals.

Open seasons on moose are being held this year in certain parts of Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. No moose hunting is allowed in the other provinces, where conservation measures are having their effect. In Saskatchewan the animals are on the increase, and only last year the first moose calf in half a century was born on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.

THERE ARE plenty of deer in Canada. The annual kill in Nova Scotia for the past several years has averaged 30,000 deer, and New Brunswick's yearly totals are about the same. Last year farmers in the Huron District of Ontario gave a more than usually enthusiastic welcome to deer hunters, for an over-abundance of the animals had caused many thousands of dollars' damage to automobiles, crops and orchards. Provincial authorities estimated that $30,000 damage was done to cars alone in highway collisions in the District, which covers ten counties. A total of 150 deer were killed in these accidents. Fruit growers there had been wanting the deer population reduced for some time, since their young orchards had suffered heavy damage.

The National Parks of Canada, which offer rigid protection to all game animals and birds, are natural breeding grounds for the bigger animals, and the surplus from these protected areas migrates beyond the boundaries of the scenic parks and so keeps the surrounding territory well-stocked with big game. Perhaps the finest hunting areas in Alberta are within easy reach from the parks.

There is an open season in every Canadian province on some species of big game. There's always good hunting for some kind of animal, and sportsmen are usually the first to endorse conservation measures, particularly where they concern a species which is decreasing at an alarming rate. This year the trophy may be a bear, a mountain goat or a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41

LANCE CONNERY *is Chief of the Publicity Division of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau.*

Storm Out of the Arctic

Farley Mowat's "People of the Deer" despite wide public acclaim has earned disapproval from critic of one northern magazine

by Scott Young

A LITERARY BATTLE without modern parallel in Canada has been banging and crashing just below the horizon for the last few months. The fight is over the book called "People of the Deer" by Farley Mowat, a young ex-infantry officer who spent most of 1947 and 1948 in Eskimo country. The antagonists are the author and a magazine called *The Beaver*, which is published by the Hudson's Bay Company.

In its June issue *The Beaver*, among whose functions is that of professional debunker of all views of the North which do not conform to the Hudson's Bay Company's long and not entirely distinguished experience in that area, blasted Mowat's book in a review. (Incidentally, two other books on the North, neither written by an old Arctic hand of the variety trusted by the Company, were reviewed in the same issue. Both came out cut and bleeding.) The review was written by A. E. Porsild, an Arctic expert employed by the Government, which Mowat criticizes more strongly even than northern traders in his book. Therefore, you might say that the two agencies criticized most bitterly in the book teamed up to answer it.

Some people counselled Mowat to sue. Mowat wisely refrained, just as the Hudson's Bay Company had wisely refrained from suing Mowat for criticisms of northern trading policy in the book. If one may impute motives, it is likely that a combination of the truth of Mowat's allegations and his care in never mentioning the Company by name made such a suit by the Company unlikely to succeed; it is also likely that some errors Mowat did later admit making, together with the fact that writers seldom have the money to sue big companies, would have made his suit unlikely to pay its way. However, Mowat did write a reply to *The Beaver's* review, admitting certain errors, all minor, but in all major aspects answering the charges levelled at him by the reviewer. *The Beaver* has refused to publish this reply in its editorial columns. It was then thought by Mowat's Canadian publishers, McClelland and Stewart, Ltd., that the reply might be inserted as a paid advertisement. With this in mind, the publishers had an advertising agency ask *The Beaver* for its rates. *The Beaver* does not accept outside advertising.

One reason given by *The Beaver* for not publishing Mowat's reply was that it would then feel obliged to let Porsild reply to Mowat's reply. *The Beaver* felt that such an argument, once started, could go on forever. So it could, if *The Beaver* insisted always on having the last word. However, most reputable review magazines do give space to authors who feel they have been maligned by reviewers, without giving the reviewers a further indefinite licence for sword-play. *The Beaver's* attitude seems to indicate that the Company having inflicted what it considers to be sufficient wounds, now refuses Mowat and his publishers the right to fight back in the same arena.

MR. YOUNG'S *article will be answered in next week's issue by Mr. A. E. Porsild, who wrote the review of "People of the Deer" for* The Beaver.

ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF FARLEY MOWAT IN SETTING OF "PEOPLE OF THE DEER"

—"Atlantic Monthly" cover painting by M. Korbach

ONE FACTOR which gives this controversy an importance (even above the moral one that an author called a liar has been refused the right to defend himself) is that the book has been such a success here and abroad. In the United States, where it was published by Little, Brown & Co. after parts of it had been serialized in the *The Atlantic Monthly*, the book was chosen for distribution by The Literary Guild. In England, it was a Book Society choice for September. It is being translated into French and Swedish. It has been called by Hugh MacLennan the best thing of its kind to come out of Canada. It has been praised by Danish Government officials who in Greenland have met with vigor, intelligence and much success, many of the problems of northern natives which have been bungled by the Canadian Government through a combination of half-measures and no measures at all. And a French anthropologist who is also an Eskimo linguist has called the book "certainly one of the best books ever written about the Eskimo," and he also verified in general material Mowat gained (in the Keewatin district of the Northwest Territories) by conversations with Eskimos of the dwindling tribe of caribou-eaters called the *Ihalmiut* with which the book is mainly concerned. This French anthropologist thus supported Mowat on a point which was the object of some of *The Beaver's* strongest ridicule—the very possibility that Mowat could learn the Eskimo tongue well enough to understand it, after only a few months of work at it. If one is to believe *The Beaver*, most career Arctic specialists find no time to learn the language.

"People of the Deer" is, to me and to many other readers, a magnificent book, an unforgettable portrayal of the present and past of a victimized people. Its enthusiastic public acceptance here and abroad attests its basic appeal, which is that of any vital, well told story. The attempts by these old Arctic hands of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Government to discredit it seem to reflect the narrowness of their approach to the Eskimo problem. Any real humanist among them must admit that the major contentions of the book are true—that before we came the Eskimos were happy aborigines, able to combat their natural

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

TSE TRADING FLOOR: 90 member firms with 271 branch offices; latest price of a seat, $90,000.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE CENTENARY

First Hundred Years Are the Hardest

by Wellington Jeffers

Financial Editor, *The Globe & Mail*, Toronto

WHEN HIGH OFFICIALS of Commonwealth and United States stock exchanges help the Toronto Stock Exchange celebrate the beginning of its second century of operation on October 24, they will be paying the tribute of peers to the TSE. But 100 years ago this month no foreign financial institution paid much heed when 12 Toronto citizens organized the Toronto Stock Exchange to trade for half an hour each morning in the office of a member.

The difference is that, economically speaking, Canada stands high in world regard today, while 100 years ago the world at large was paying very little attention to it. In fact the TSE was formed to cope with the fact that London, then the financial centre of the world, was unimpressed by a country with only 2.3 million population and 60 miles of railroad. A local market which would attract new capital was the modest ambition of the founders. The original seats sold for $5.00 each in that day of small things; just a few weeks ago a seat on the Toronto Stock Exchange sold for $90,000—more than is currently paid for a seat on the New York Exchange.

Those early 12 apostles of security trading in Canada would have got an immense kick if they could have seen one hundred years into the future and watched representatives of the London Stock Exchange, 13 North American exchanges, and leading citizens from all over the country assemble to wish the TSE God-speed in the great adventure which its second century of operation is bound to be.

They'd have also been elated—and somewhat surprised—to discover that the two billion dollars entering Canada from the United States and Europe since 1945 were many times exceeded by the investment by Canadians themselves. The miracle would have been to make them believe what they saw, rather than the fact they could see it. For in those days, and for many decades after, TSE members would not have been able to imagine market places capable of handling the shares resulting from such immense investment.

THE NEW exchange made an immediate market for foreign currencies owned by citizens who wanted to sell them for dollars to other citizens who needed foreign funds to buy abroad.

Even in 1861, when the Exchange was reorganized, the trading list was only 36 stocks, mainly of the Canadian chartered banks, financial and trading companies. Industrials at first were handled with fear and trembling. One of the companies listed here, however, and not listed now was the Hudson's Bay Co., which has been paying dividends to British shareholders for more than 200 years from business originating in Canada.

In December, 1861, the Exchange began to distribute weekly its first authorized list of stocks and current prices to Canadian and U.S. newspapers. Confederation in 1867 and expansion in the following years set the background for the later growth of the Exchange, but the Exchange did not have permanent trading quarters until 1881.

Contrast all this with the trading during the business cycle of the last 15 years. That period began with the opening on March 30, 1937, of a new stock exchange building on Bay Street which was and is an electrical and mechanical marvel. On that occasion Canada's High Commissioner in London, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, now Governor-General, was invited to stand on the floor of the London Stock Exchange alongside the Chairman, R. B. Pearson, as the latter pressed the button that gave the signal for trading to begin on the flood of the new Exchange building in Toronto.

The heads of the London Stock Exchange and of the New York Stock Exchange have even greater reason again this month, at the very day and hour when the Toronto Stock Exchange enters its second century, to mark in some fitting manner their recognition of the important contribution to international investment marketing machinery provided by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Back in 1937, the Bay Street building was declared by the then President, Harry B. Housser, to be the best-designed and most efficient stock exchange building on the North American continent. It has kept pace with the growing demands upon it and the only change in that claim which the members and staff would make is to substitute, "world" for "North American continent".

THIS EXCHANGE building is all for business and all for service. There is no brokerage office in it, but tickers, teletype and telephones keep the 90 member-houses, and all their branches across Canada, in constant touch with the flow of trading on the floor. It is important to emphasize this mechanical efficiency: the ability to send price information all over Canada and to execute orders within minutes are what make this Exchange such a splendid tool for the many thousands of people

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

—Photos Canadian Handicrafts Guild

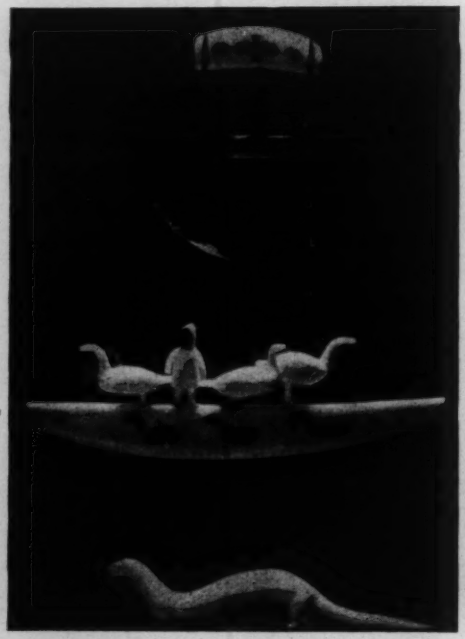
TRADITIONAL AND MODERN CERAMICS from all Canada at Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Montreal.

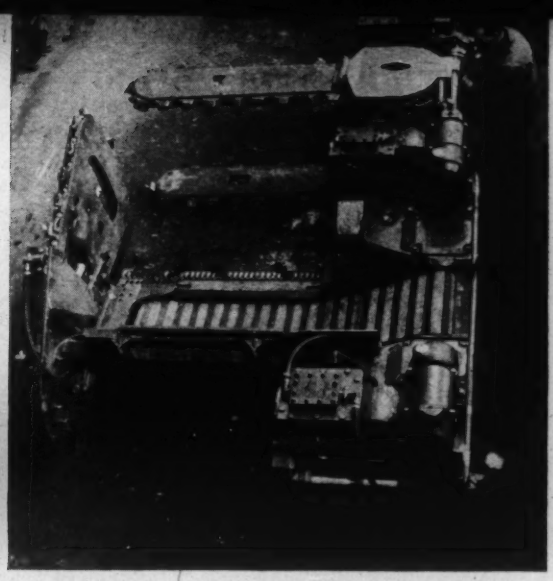
ESKIMO SCULPTURE. Man attacking angry bear, soapstone figures, ivory spear (above). Below, the Woman's Knife; group of birds with Eskimos; an otter. The three pieces are carved in ivory.

Handicrafts Flourish

STIMULATED by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and the Hobbycraft Association of Canada, as well as by provincial and federal governments, many of the old crafts, including spinning, weaving, pottery-making and wood-turning, have sprung to new life in Canada in the past 20 years. Today more than 400,000 Canadians go in for some form of handicrafts. In 1951 sales of Canadian handicraft products were estimated at about $100,000,000. Canadian crafts cover a wide field, for the special skills of many lands are the heritage of the country's craftsmen. The original settler, the Eskimo, produces sculpture of primitive design which looks ultra-modern; demand for the native Arctic craft far outruns the current supply.

PATCHWORK QUILT displays intricate branch and leaf design. Note squirrels and birds perched on branches (below, left). Woodcarving ranges from traditional wall pieces to bird and animal figurines (right).





—UKIO photos

"SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION" calls for more brains in coal mining. Mammoth drag-line for digging surface coal (l.) and coal cutting machine for mines.

THE WORLD TODAY

How Can Britain Live?

by Willson Woodside

IT WAS THE success of the Bevan faction that drew the headlines on the recent Labor Party Conference in Britain. But the most encouraging thing, and it may be hoped the most important development at the conference, was the challenge sounded in the opening address of Chairman Harry Earnshaw.

He put it squarely up to the Party to find means of increasing the national income rather than concentrating as it has for so long on dividing up evenly what there was. What was needed, he said, was nothing less than a second industrial revolution. Though a textile man himself, he declared that Britain could no longer make a living out of cotton goods, whereas there is a ready world market for her engineering products. And it was his contention, naturally, that only the Labor Party would be able to carry out the massive redeployment of workers which would be necessary.

The London *Observer* has devoted its entire editorial page for the past seven weeks to this very topic of "What Britain Must Do to Live." These articles have pulled up and examined the roots of Britain's recurrent economic crises, and called for radical measures to establish a sounder basis of existence, to get away from "living on top of a trap-door", as Mr. Churchill has put it.

Britain's difficulties are rooted in the two basic facts of world economy today: population is increasing faster than food production, and manufacturing industries are growing faster than the supply of raw materials. The recent world sulphur crisis is a perfect example of what is happening. In relation to manufactured goods, raw materials are becoming scarcer and dearer. Above all other countries, Britain, which has neglected its home food production far more than Germany and Japan and cannot even produce for export the one basic material, coal, which it has in huge supply, is caught in this scissors.

It is time, says *The Observer*, to face the unpleasant fact that even the great effort of doubling prewar exports, coupled with austerity at home, has failed to bring economic stability and left Britain in a worse state than before the war, *because there has been no general overhaul of her economic policy.*

The situation is pointed up in these two figures: in 1951 Britain paid out £560 million for imported textile materials, while she earned only £490 million for textile exports. Putting great effort and talent into such manufactures, which are on a falling market, while neglecting home-grown food and raw materials such as coal and synthetics, which are on a rising market, is poor business. "A revolutionary course, calling for hard thinking and hard decisions" is needed to establish a new and more solid basis of existence for Britain.

First of all, the "emigration fallacy" is disposed of. Even if it were possible to find a place for 10,000,000 Britons abroad within the next 20 years, and even if this mass emigration were a cross-section of the community, taking old folks along, the result would only be a dismal era of stagnation in Britain. With the population becoming ever smaller, with capital and key workers flowing out, there would be little inducement to invest in new business. And the lesson of Ireland is that once such an outflow gathers momentum it is very difficult to stop.

"HOWEVER, any practicable scheme would have to allow emigration to be unregimented, and experience shows that three out of every four emigrants would be between the ages of 15 and 40. This loss of productive young people would have a crippling effect on the efficiency of our economy and would add enormously to the burden of debt, social service and defence to be borne by a diminishing body of producers."

The answer is not to drain Britain's strength away by emigration, but to take bold measures to adapt her economy to the demands of the new environment. With the price of raw materials rising faster than that of manufactured goods, she must save on imports. The first way to do this is by growing more of her own food.

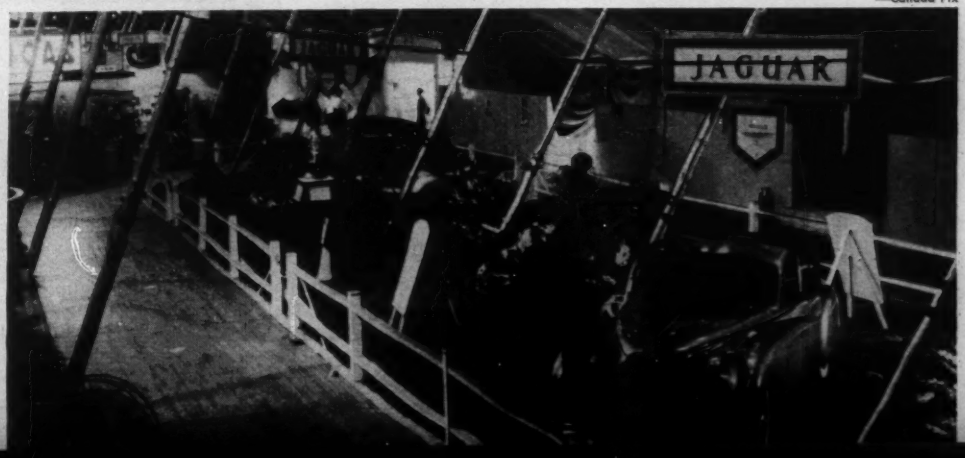
Something was done during the war. "But the contrast with Germany, Denmark and the Low Countries, is striking. More than 10 million acres of poor permanent grass still need rejuvenation; the quality of British farming is still very unequal; agricultural investment has a low priority; few of our best scientific brains work on agricultural problems; and not many of the most vigorous and enterprising young men go into farming."

A GOAL of double the prewar output by 1960 should be set, to be achieved by "high-farming". By more intelligently managed grassland and by herd improvement, the national average of 620 gallons of milk per cow could be raised to at least 800. At the same time, imported concentrates should be denied to cattle and thus freed for pigs and poultry. By learning from the Danes, the supply of pork from the present record pig population of Britain could be almost doubled. And 10,000,000 more sheep, or an increase of 50 per cent, could be run by the improvement of hill grazings, the elimination of rabbits, and by fencing in low-land farms.

These aims will only be achieved by combining incentives for good farming with deterrents for bad farming. Good farmers must be assured of a good reward and also that no sudden change of govern-

FINE CARS, jet liners, industrial machinery offer best export hope, as old staples like textiles fall off.

—Canada Pix



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ment policy will let them down. "Bad farmers must be warned that unless they improve their methods they will lose the right to farm."

The experts of *The Observer* take the same radical approach to the coal problem. Next to food, fuel is the basic requirement of civilization. Atomic energy will be some time coming along. For the present no other substantial source of fuel is available to Britain but coal. She must have more of it for the newer kinds of industry—all synthetic products and such relatively new materials as aluminum require enormous amounts of heat and energy for their manufacture. And she must have more coal for export, to offer in exchange for other primary products which she must import.

Yet this coal industry, upon which the whole fate of the nation depends, employs a much smaller proportion of educated men than any other British industry. In the aircraft industry 16 per cent of the personnel have higher education, in vehicles 10 per cent, in steel 6 per cent, but in coal only 2 per cent. "Yet it is the planning, programming and management of the collieries which need strengthening above all else."

"The coal industry is looked upon as a 'poor relation', almost a 'necessary evil.' Its true character, as a field for adventurous enterprise, is not generally recognized. The result is that the best men seldom go into it. And yet, where could they serve their country better?"

Then the British people are spanked as a nation of fuel wasters, burning their coal in wasteful, old-fashioned appliances, in industry and the home, and using electricity made from coal for cooking and heating to a degree unknown in any other country. This may be comfortable and convenient but it is a luxury which Britain cannot afford: all of her electricity is needed for power and light and for increasing industrial production.

While exploiting the one raw material they have in abundance, the British must press the development and production of new synthetic materials. And first of all they must quit looking down on these as *Ersatz*. This is antiquated and stupid, a Luddite refusal to recognize the second industrial revolution.

They must also save and stretch and substitute for the raw materials they have to import; a report covering a wide field of industries shows that up to a quarter can be saved by these pedestrian means alone. "Mere common-sense economies could have saved more than three-quarters of last year's balance-of-payments deficit."

Finally, the survey goes in detail into what goods Britain can sell readily today, and what lines are on the way out. Textiles still stand at the top of British exports, amounting to 20 per cent of the whole. But this proportion has been declining steadily for over a century, the cost of imported raw material is high, and the skills required are being rapidly acquired all over the world, behind nationalist tariff barriers.

The radio industry, which enjoyed a tremendous demand all over the world after the war, is now feeling the pinch as many young industrial countries find mass production of receiving sets to be within their power. And even in motor cars it seems that the most profitable future for exports lies in motor car engines and in heavy trucks rather than in small cars.

"In general the new rule for Britain should be to concentrate on serving the foreign producer rather than the foreign consumer. To earn our national living we shall have to sell, not consumer goods, but the means to make them."

There is a rapidly growing field in agricultural machinery as the world demand for food rises. Another industry which should be developed rapidly is the chemical industry. And a prime example of the sort of thing which must be given top priority is the manufacture of jet liners, in which Britain for the moment has a world lead, and which bring in £20,000 per ton of material used, compared to £600 per ton in motor cars.

What *The Observer* calls for is a revolution in the British economy. The paper freely recognizes that the greatest obstacle to this is a national attachment to things as they are, which in its extreme form becomes an obstinate determination that they shall always remain so.

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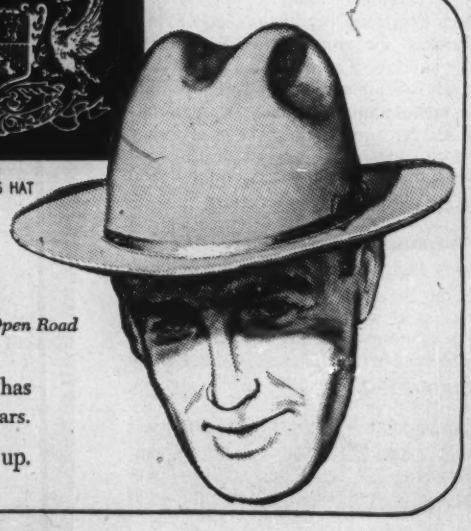

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ANOTHER "QUIET MAN"

Stalin's Choice: Malenkov

by a London Observer Correspondent

GEORGI Maximilianovich Malenkov, who is everywhere being spoken of as Stalin's heir apparent, is the arch-type of the younger generation of Soviet leaders who, as it were, inherited the Revolution and did not have to plot and fight for it.

It is plain that their attitude to the Communist Party machine, in which they have grown up, and to Soviet Russia as a power and a fatherland, must be different from the attitude of their seniors, who created the Party, brought it to power, almost destroying Russia in the process, and then proceeded, from the outside, to build up a brand-new system.

But although we have a fairly good idea of what the elders are like and of the way their minds work, because they had to show their characters in action, the men of Malenkov's generation grew to maturity and achieved their positions in the total obscurity of a Central Committee already packed by Stalin and presenting to the world a blank facade of apparent unanimity.

At fifty Malenkov is without a doubt the most powerful man in the Soviet Union after Stalin and Molotov; in potential power he is second only to Stalin. As the first Party secretary (after Stalin) he is placed firmly in the self-same position which Stalin used with such effect as the spring-board for his own ambitions. Yet until 1941 he was unheard of.

In that year he erupted into the public view with a decisiveness and authority which demonstrated to all interested observers that for years behind the scenes a new leader had been incubating. It was not simply that Stalin had found a new young man (Malenkov was then thirty-nine). It was clear that the new young man had already won his spurs, and the speech he made at the 1941 Party Conference had been carefully laid on for him to make a resounding debut.

Nor was it simply that Stalin was rewarding a loyal supporter of the familiar "yes man" type. The impact of Malenkov, apart from his youth and his powerful presence, lay in the fact that he spoke with an individual voice, the voice of a man with ideas of his own. This newcomer castigated everything in the Party and the Government that was stale, complacent, or slack.

Next day, having created a sensation, having caused a number of highly-placed functionaries to quake in their shoes, having given the signal for an onslaught against nepotism in high places, the new orator was elected a candidate member of the Politburo. A few months later, when the Germans attacked, he was appointed one of the five members of the inner Cabinet responsible for the supreme direction of the war.

Of course he was not a newcomer at all; the whole performance had been contrived. Stalin wished to launch his prodigy on the world, and chose his moment.

But Malenkov's first speech was later proved to have been in character. He has spoken only rarely since, but on every other occasion, whether in Warsaw at the inauguration of the Cominform, or in Moscow for the anniversary of the Revolution, he has sounded the same note of inspired common-sense and a contempt for doctrinaires, fanatics, and routineers. In this he has echoed Stalin. In this, interestingly, he was consistently opposed to Zhdanov, who died suddenly in 1948.

IF MALENKOV's domination of the Party means anything at all it stands for a new emphasis on consolidation and flexibility as opposed to the Zhdanov emphasis on head-long expansion and ideological rigidity.

These comparisons are relative. Malenkov is a Communist under Stalin, master of all Communists everywhere. But it is impossible not to see in his words a concern for the greater glory of Soviet Russia, outweighing a concern for the swift realization of world revolution.

His whole record, insofar as it is known, suggests a man of immense ambition, great executive ability, high political sense, a determination to achieve power combined with contempt for the appearances of power. Of course he modelled himself on Stalin. He is still the only member

—Sovfoto

STALIN IS STILL THEIR BOSS, but Malenkov (right) looms as chief successor, with Molotov (left), Beria (centre) and Bulganin also important as key figures.

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of the Politburo to wear the drab utility tunic, buttoned high at the neck, to which his master remained faithful until he blossomed forth a Commander-in-Chief. And he seems to have a fair share of Stalin's temperament and gifts.

Born at Orenburg, the celebrated steppe-land fortress town on the edge of Asia, in 1902, Malenkov is first heard of as joining the Red Army at the age of seventeen, and the Communist Party a year later. By the time he was twenty he was the Chief Political Officer of the Turkestan Army. From the very beginning he seems to have realized that the way to a career lay with the Party organization; and the speed and decisiveness with which, at seventeen, he made a beeline for the political arm of the Red Army, and rose so rapidly within it, is a measure of his far-sightedness.

At the end of the Civil War he went back to school at the Moscow Technical Institute. By 1925 he was firmly installed in the apparatus of the Central Committee, and there he remained through the fearful upheavals of Stalin's fight with Trotsky, of the collectivization and the first five-year plan, of the removal of all opposition, real and potential, during the Great Purge of the 'thirties.

For some of those critical years he was Stalin's private secretary, and all the time, without a break, unknown and unsuspected by the outside world, he sat in the seat of power, watching, waiting, manoeuvring, getting more and more strings into his hands, until, in 1939, at thirty-seven, after a spell as the chairman of the Moscow Party Orgburo he was elected to the Central Committee of the All Union Party.

It is this backroom career which has given some observers the impression that Malenkov is essentially a bureaucrat, an office man, with the temperament of a palace intriguer. His speeches suggest otherwise. His public record contradicts the idea directly. He was not appointed to the Cabinet of five over the heads of so many very senior colleagues in the supreme crisis of the war because he was an intriguing bureaucrat. He rose because of his ability.

First he was put in charge of aircraft production, which was in a bad way, and succeeded in stepping it up enormously. Then, in 1944, as High Commissioner for the Liberated Territories of the USSR, he made a notable record in getting the devastated areas back into order.

Even more remarkable was the fact that with these tremendous executive tasks to cope with he never let go of the Party. As Personnel Secretary, he now had virtual control, not only of the Moscow branch, but of every Party official, everywhere in Russia and outside.

Put forward as the chief spokesman at the recent Party Congress which was charged with reorganizing the machine from top to bottom, his hand has already been visible in recent Party purges in the satellites, and in theoretical essays in Communist journals. In these he has stressed the need for consolidation as opposed to dynamic expansion.

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To Siberia and Back

ONE OF THE 15 MILLION—by Nicholas Prychodko—*Dent*—$2.75.

ONE DAY just over three years ago a tall, gaunt Ukrainian walked into my office with a whole sheaf of articles he wanted published. Very soon I realized that I was talking to the first Soviet citizen I had ever met who had made the round trip to a Siberian slave labor camp and come out to tell the story. Was he genuine? You have to decide for yourself about strangers like this; I decided after an hour or two's talk that he was completely genuine, and many subsequent meetings have only confirmed the first impression I received.

We published, in three long instalments of the old style SATURDAY NIGHT, the "Story of a Ukrainian Professor" and later a brief summary of his experiences with the NKVD and in Siberia as "The Worst Years of My Life." With unshakable determination, while working as a typesetter in a Ukrainian print shop, Prychodko published with his own small savings a powerful pamphlet "Communism in Reality" telling the story of the martyrdom of his native Ukraine, and a further pamphlet, "Moscow's Drive for World Domination."

With the aid of Mr. James Duncan, who has also helped him to re-establish himself in his engineering profession, Prychodko has now published the full story of his Siberian experience. One can imagine how heartening must be the instant success of his book to one who has come through almost unbelievable hardships, who has known nothing but struggle, whose very life wasn't worth a penny's purchase for years on end.

Publication followed at once in the U.S., is now scheduled in Britain, and enquiries have come in for French, German, Spanish and Italian editions.

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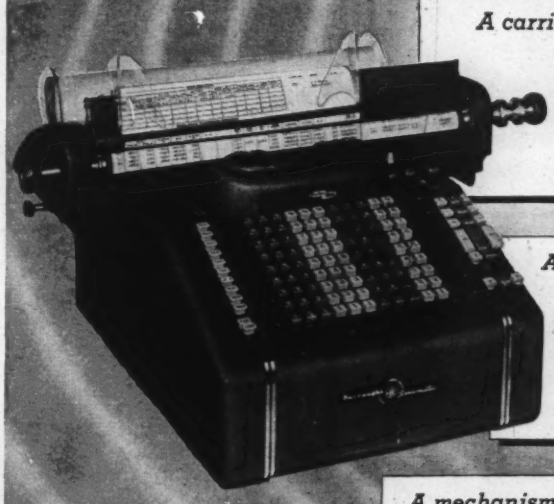

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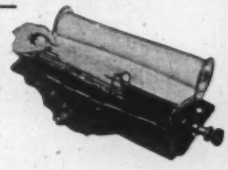

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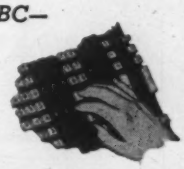

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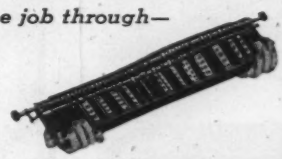

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It has had full-column reviews in the *New York Times* daily and Sunday. Sterling North, writing in the Scripps-Howard papers, calls it "an unforgettable and brilliantly-related story," exclaims: "Buy and read this book! Give as many copies as you can afford to friends! Clip and mail reviews! Bring it to the attention of the Voice of America!"

Van Allen Bradley of the *Chicago Daily News* says that of all the reports on Soviet slave labor camps he has seen Prychodko's is "the most spine-chilling and perhaps the most convincing." "It rates a place alongside Jerzy Glikman's 'Tell the West' . . . it is a warning to free men everywhere."

"Spine-chilling"? Yes, I suppose it would be, if you have carefully avoided reading the full truth about how millions upon millions of human beings are treated in Soviet slave labor camps. But after all, our people did conquer their tender stomachs to read the full truth about Hitler's horror camps. Many of *these* stories got well up the best-seller lists. It is a tribute to the effectiveness of the rearguard action still being fought by Communists and fellow - travellers that no exposure of Soviet slave labor camps has ever had wide publicity in America.

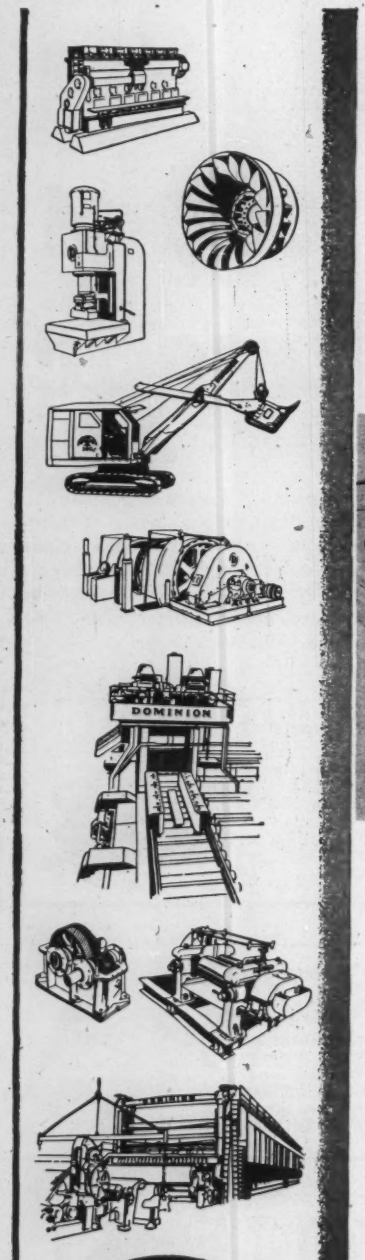
If you want to learn about what—to get at the essence of it—we are building NATO defences against, here is a chance to read an absolutely reliable story. And if it would make you feel better while sharing his bitter experiences, I can assure you that the author has survived apparently unimpaired, sensitive, generous and intelligent—and determined to fight to the end for freedom.

—*Willson Woodside*

by P. O'D.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN, after an absence of 21 years, is back in his native London. He is being accorded the sort of welcome that film-fans reserve for their presiding deities. He has only to issue forth officially for hordes of hysterical ladies to swarm about him frantically waving autograph books and pencils. But of course he has only to slip quietly out of the side door to enjoy all the privileges of complete anonymity—privileges of which film-stars seldom care to avail themselves.

London is always glad to see its famous son, but the chief interest in his present visit is as to whether or not he will be allowed back into the country of his adoption—or more accurately, non-adoption. Even after 40 years in Hollywood Charlie is still a British subject, which seems a little odd, considering the complete lack of interest he has ever displayed in his native land. But perhaps he will take out his naturalization papers when he goes back this time, for no one takes very seriously the threat of the American Attorney-General to refuse him a permit of re-entry—least of all Charlie himself.



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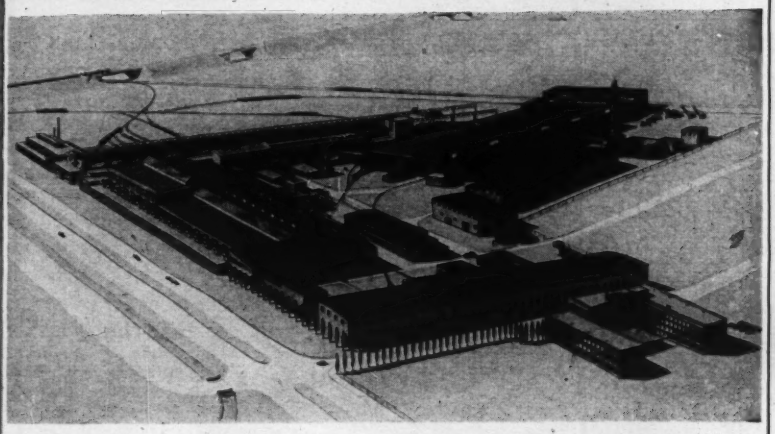

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FESTIVAL REPORT

Edinburgh's Varied Offerings

by Sir Ernest MacMillan

IN MY last article I lamented the lack of great festivals and the musical barrenness of the Canadian summer season. This week I propose to give a few among many impressions of what is happening in Britain. The spectacle may well arouse envy but, if it spurs us on to strenuous effort, that is by no means a bad thing. Even "keeping up with the Joneses" has its value.

A systematic marshalling of the various events would obviously be both long and dull and I have no desire to duplicate the work of a travel bureau. But I hope that these few impressions—personal, probably disordered and selected from a bewildering variety—will interest those of my fellow Canadians who have lacked the privilege of sharing them.

It would be unprofitable and somewhat impertinent to dilate upon the excellence of the staple fare—the "great" events: everyone knows that when Beecham conducts the Royal Philharmonic or Van Beinum the Concertgebouw Orchestra the result will be musically satisfying and perhaps a great deal more. Whatever one's personal reservations in matters of detail (and these must play a part in stressing any artistic achievement) the status of first class artists can be taken for granted. When, for example, I mention that we heard Szigeti, Primrose, Fournier and Curzon play a program of Mozart, Fauré and Brahms, I need not add that it was a most stimulating and exciting concert. To be sure chamber music calls for much more than individual virtuosity and some there were who had misgivings in advance—in fact, the very virtuosity of these performers plus the fact that they were probably brought together for the first time as a "Festival Quartet", might have aroused some doubts. However, it did not take five minutes to dispel these.

ALL THESE artists are highly experienced in chamber music and they rose to supreme heights. Not a seat in the Usher Hall was vacant and I could not help contrasting the occasion with one in Toronto a good many years ago, when Huberman, Tertis, Salmond and Bauer gave a similar program to a very sparse audience. I hope that our community has advanced since then but I should like to see a similar experiment made: will any impresario be bold enough to try?

For the reason I have given I shall say little about the main events of the Edinburgh Festival. But one cannot forbear especial mention of Kathleen Ferrier's singing in "Das Lied von der Erde": it was a most moving experience for everyone present. Her recent serious illness has in no way affected the warmth of her voice and her artistry was, as always, superb. The Concertgebouw Orchestra, Van Beinum and the tenor Julius Patzak were at the top of their form but, from her opening words "Herbstnebel wallen blaulich überm See" to the final, haunting "ewig, ewig", Miss Ferrier held the audience spellbound with the magical quality of her singing. It is this that will linger longest in the memory of her hearers.

One other "main" event I must mention before passing on to some of the surprises—Paul Hindemith's opera "Mathis der Mahler", given for the first time in Great Britain by the Hamburg State Opera. Whatever disappointments the Festival management may have experienced in the case of other novelties did not seem to have been experienced here for I could not see a vacant seat. We had been frankly disappointed two nights earlier in the production of "Der Freischütz". Musically adequate though not greatly inspiring, it suffered from a wooden type of stage production, poorly designed sets and costumes and ill-managed lighting—altogether a sad comedown from the highly finished productions of Glyndebourne. The production of "Mathis", however, was on a very different level; singers, conductor and orchestra rose nobly to the occasion.

One may doubt whether the work itself will ever hold a permanent place in the operatic repertoire: the best of the music is to be found in the much

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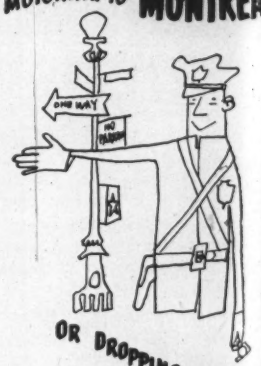
better known symphony which the composer compiled from it and the vocal parts often, though by no means always, seem ungrateful. It takes a Wagner to build an operatic masterpiece largely on an instrumental foundation. An opera, after all, lives largely in virtue of its lyrical qualities and the problem of the artist's relation to political events of his time might be dealt with more satisfactorily in a spoken play. Nevertheless, much of Hindemith's work is exceedingly powerful drama and there were moments of overpowering intensity. Certainly the first-night audience was genuinely impressed and gave the performers a well-deserved ovation.

But I am forgetting my original intention of passing over the "important" events in favor of the smaller ones, which included many delightful surprises. Nor have I more than mentioned anything outside of Edinburgh. Let us therefore return to Haslemere and the earlier Dolmetsch Festival. It so happened that the first program my wife and I heard in Haslemere consisted entirely of Bach concertos for one, two and four harpsichords respectively with strings, plus the Italian Concerto (harpsichord solo) thrown in for good measure. The playing at this concert was not as good as some we were to hear later but one felt at once a delightful and intimate family atmosphere which accorded well with the music. No other composer was ever quite such a family man as Bach and one fancies that the Bach family spirit prevails with the Dolmetsches.

OLD ARNOLD died about fourteen years ago but his son Carl carries on his work with the utmost zeal and devotion while his widow, daughters and other members of the family all take part in the performances—Mrs. Dolmetsch Senior being particularly helpful with the bass viol. As every music lover knows, Arnold Dolmetsch was a thoroughly practical musicologist. Not content with rediscovering many long-forgotten works, he brought them to life by performances on the instruments for which they were written. When these were unattainable or scarce, he made them himself and his successors now provide finely made harpsichords, clavichords, viols, lutes, recorders and the like in considerable quantities. There may be a danger in this, as there is in all mass-production, but I believe the feeling for high quality and workmanship prevails. And how much delightful music one hears!

"First performances" (that is, first since the composer's lifetime) are frequent. Of those we heard I give first place to a Chaconne by Henry Purcell for three recorders (*i.e.*, early flutes) with viol da gamba and harpsichord, transcribed from a manuscript in the British Museum by Layton Ring who on this occasion played the harpsichord. Many composers appearing on these programs are mere names even to the experienced musician; the very names of two or three were, I confess, entirely unfamiliar to me. To Arnold Dolmetsch and his family we owe a deep debt of gratitude and one will not readily forget the truly virtuoso-playing of the recorder by Carl Dolmetsch.

MOTORING TO MONTREAL



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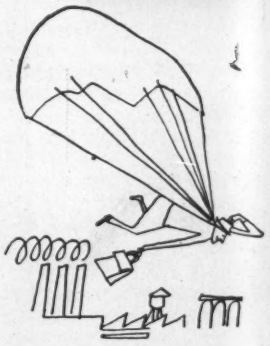
DETROIT*



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Speaking of the Bach family brings to my mind another happy experience—the performance in the Chapter House of Canterbury Cathedral of "The Man from Tuscany", an opera by Anthony Hopkins with an entertaining and clever libretto by Christopher Hassall (author, by the way, of "The Player King" which we were later to hear with great pleasure in Edinburgh). This opera must be unique in having been written entirely for choirboys with the addition of a tenor and a baritone. Perhaps one should not say "unique" for plenty of music has been written for schools of all kinds, but I know of none of such high artistic distinction and difficulty. The idiom of the music is twentieth century with just enough archaic flavor to lend color to the subject. The plot, making no pretentions to being historical, centres around Johann Sebastian Bach and the arrival in Leipzig of a Florentine operatic company. Its impresario—"The Man from Tuscany"—endeavors to entice some of the Cantor's pupils (including three of his sons) to the operatic stage without Bach's knowledge and various amusing situations ensue. I found myself wishing that we could reproduce this intriguing little work in Canada. It is certainly difficult and I fear we have no training ground to equal the Canterbury Choir School but it might be done. Nothing, however, could equal the setting in the old Chapter House; the ending especially, when the boys march out in a quasi-ecclesiastical procession, would lose much in more commonplace or secular surroundings.

Speaking of the Canterbury boys leads me to reflect on the tremendous advantage enjoyed by English choral organizations in the prevalence of boy choirs. The quality of singing seemed to us with few exceptions better than ever and we had plenty of opportunity to judge, for our pilgrimage was more architectural than musical and included at least 25 major cathedrals and abbeys. Apart, however, from the delightful sound of boys' voices in a great church—pure and cool as the freshest spring water—the work of these choirs ensures a future supply of fine singers to the choral societies. Many of them may not have outstanding voices in adult years but they have learned to use whatever voice God has given them, they have learned to read at sight and above all they have in most cases developed a keen interest for singing. Canadian choral societies find it harder to secure singers of this type for the male sections. As the late Lawrence Mason put it, "in Canada the female of the species is more choral than the male."

One more comment—this time unconnected with music—and I shall have done. It concerns the small dramatic companies that assemble in Edinburgh during the Festival; working independently of the Festival Association, they contribute greatly to its interest and are usually, after the initial performances, well patronized. I shall mention only two plays—"The Ebb Tide", adapted from Stevenson by Donald Pleasance, who also showed himself a most finished actor, and "The Taming of the Shrew", given by the Oxford and Cambridge Players. Both these productions were given in small halls in the Old Town—the last-named in surroundings that must have closely resembled those of the Globe Theatre in Elizabethan times. Both were brilliantly acted—the "Ebb Tide" with a male cast of only four—and produced with the utmost simplicity. Dramatic festivals of all kinds are, of course, found throughout the length and breadth of Britain: the season at Pitlochry in the Perthshire Highlands, for instance, plays for no less than 19 weeks. But in Edinburgh the variety is astonishing. One also can attend a Film Festival, a "People's" Festival, a Puppet Theatre, innumerable lectures, organ recitals and a miscellany of attractions, including a superb Degas collection at the Art Gallery. Most exciting of all perhaps—quite inimitable elsewhere—is the Tattoo on the Castle Esplanade staged against a background of flood-lit Castle.

Having only skimmed the surface, I return to my main points—first, that summer seasons can be exploited to the full and secondly that a great festival brings much in its train besides itself. If we are to have Canadian festivals on a large scale we must take the long-range view and above all, not judge of results by the experience of merely one or two years. The appetite grows by what it feeds on.

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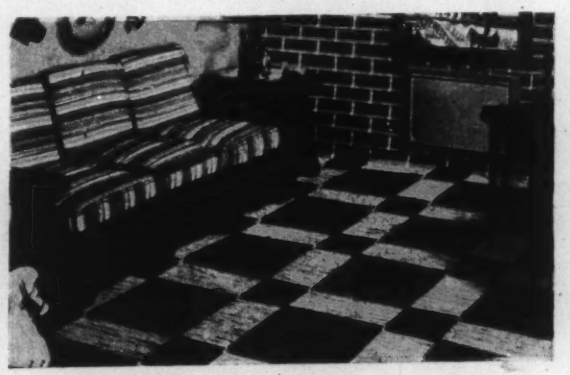

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Law and the Sex Criminal

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

those who are not content to have relations with other degenerates, and whose impulses lead them to prey on innocent women and children. Ironically enough, many of these fiends are intelligent and are gifted with personalities that make them attractive to the opposite sex and effectively conceal their sinister designs. Some of them are mentally normal and others are insane. But the majority are neither insane nor completely normal, and are commonly known as criminal sexual psychopaths.

The so-called sexual psychopaths are responsible for most of the horrible sex crimes that have shocked the public. The law does not consider them insane because they are fully aware of the nature and wrongfulness of their acts and are abnormal only in their sexual desires. There is a vast difference, however, between being insane and giving way to abnormal but nonetheless resistible impulses, and these offenders are accordingly subject to punishment under Canadian law.* They include many of the sadists—the most dreaded criminals—who obtain sexual gratification by torturing or killing their victims without always enforcing intercourse.

Any woman or child is liable to attack by one of these perverts whose atrocious crimes have so often been described in the press that repetition is unnecessary. Less cruel but extremely dangerous are those who direct their attentions to children, abusing youngsters of both sexes, introducing them to abnormal practices and occasionally resorting to murder in their efforts to destroy incriminating evidence. Determination to get rid of proof of a homosexual assault was one of the motives suggested by the district attorney for the slaying of the little Franks boy in the 20's celebrated Chicago case of Leopold and Loeb.

WHEN a sexual offender is convicted of murder, he is either executed or placed where he cannot do any further damage and the problem under consideration is unlikely to arise. There has been much discussion, however, as to what should be done with sex criminals guilty of less serious offences who normally would be liberated upon completion of their terms of imprisonment—sometimes only a matter of months.

Experience has shown that many of them have been released only to repeat their crimes, while others have deteriorated and have become sadists and killers. But until a few years ago there was no legal means of detaining them unless they were insane. Fortunately, steps have been taken to correct this omission both in Canada and in numerous American states, although the laws in this respect are still far from satisfactory.

In Canada the Criminal Code was amended in 1948 to provide that whenever a person is convicted of any one of several specified sex offences, the Court, before passing sentence, may hear evidence as to whether the offender is a criminal sexual psychopath. The evidence is given by two or more qualified psychiatrists following not less than seven days' notice to the accused of the Crown's intention to employ this procedure. If after the hearing the Court should decide that the offender is a criminal sexual psychopath, he must be sentenced to a *minimum* term of two years in a penitentiary and for an *indeterminate period thereafter*. The latter part of the sentence (also served in the penitentiary) is called "preventive detention" and at least once in every three years during that period the offender's condition and history must be re-examined to determine whether or not he should be released on probation.

IN THE U.S. considerable interest in this subject was aroused in 1940 when Mayor LaGuardia, startled by the number of serious sex offences in New York City, appointed a committee to study and report on the situation. The committee recommended a law making it possible to retain convicted sexual offenders who were not safe to be at large, even after expiration of their sentences. To date at least sixteen states, including New York, have enacted legislation providing for the isolation of criminal sexual psychopaths—if necessary for life.

Although the American statutes all have the same objective, they are by no means uniform. They differ considerably from the corresponding and comparatively untried law in Canada. For example, in several states it is possible to confine a sexual psychopath indefinitely who is neither insane nor mentally deficient, and *before* he has been convicted of any crime.

Moreover, in many of the jurisdictions he is sent to a mental hospital where he does not properly belong, and where experience has shown that he receives little if any treatment. According to an eminent American authority, Judge Morris Ploscowe, sex offenders sent to a Minnesota hospital have been discharged on the average after only ten months of "mere custodial confinement without treatment" — a fact less remarkable when it is recalled that these individuals are normal except for their unnatural impulses which, while under observation, they no doubt take good care to suppress. It is not surprising, therefore, that hospital authorities consider them out of place when mixed with insane patients and are not sorry to see them go.

As already mentioned, Canadian law provides that all convicted sexual psychopaths must be sent to a penitentiary, but the code is silent as to

*The offences specified in the Code (Section 1054A) are: indecent assault—on either a female or male; rape and attempted rape; having carnal knowledge of any girl under 14 years of age, and attempting to have it; having carnal knowledge of a girl between 14 and 16 years of age previously of chaste character, and attempting to have it. The draft of the revised code (Section 659) presently before parliament for consideration, adds two more offences, namely buggery (presumably omitted from the first amendment by oversight) and gross indecency.

what if any special correctional treatment they should receive. This question presents serious difficulties, chief of which is the apparent lack of present psychiatric knowledge as to effective methods of handling these cases. It is to be hoped that further research in this field will throw more light on the situation, and in the meantime that ample use will be made of such treatments as are presently available.

IT MAY be inferred from Judge Plosowe's criticism of the American laws that none of the state legislatures should have attempted a definition of a sexual psychopath because the psychiatrists themselves are still in wide disagreement as to just what the term implies. He cites as an example a report of a New Jersey committee stating that out of sixty-six psychiatrists consulted, sixty-five expressed the opinion that there was insufficient accord to justify legislation specifically for the sexual psychopaths and cautioning against the use of the word "psychopath" in the law.

The same criticism holds true of the Canadian code, which describes such a person as one "who by a course of misconduct in sexual matters has shown a lack of power to control his sexual impulses and who as a result is likely to attack or otherwise inflict injury, pain or other evil on any person." This is the kind of definition that has given rise to problems in interpreting and applying the law in the U.S.

Under the circumstances I suggest that the definition of a sexual psychopath should be omitted from the revised Criminal Code and that provision should be made for psychiatric examination and possible unlimited detention of *every person convicted of any kind of sex crime*. This would permit of a thorough screening of all sex criminals, both first offenders and repeaters, with a view to distinguishing those who should be detained indefinitely from those who may safely be released after serving their penal sentences.

Such procedure would also tend to avoid some of the practical difficulties encountered in applying sex-psychopath laws in the United States, and furthermore would meet situations not covered by the present law. For instance, the definition in the code requiring a "course of misconduct in sexual matters" as proof of the offender's condition would exclude a potentially dangerous first offender whom psychiatrists were satisfied should not be at large but against whom there was no evidence or admission of prior misconduct. Under the suggested amendment no such difficulty would arise.

I make the further suggestion that any sexual offender who, following his release from preventive detention, commits another sex crime of such a nature as to indicate that he is dangerous to the community, should be detained for life. Alternatively, he should not be released for the second time until he has been rendered harmless by sterilization.

If these suggested amendments should appear too severe, it would be well to call to mind some of the many tragic cases of sex crime: the victims of gang rapists who have been forced to submit to intercourse with several men in succession; the women who discovered too late that their companions were sadists; the children who have been kidnapped and subjected to abuse and torture; the young boys and girls who have been introduced to unnatural practices and whose lives have been ruined. If these atrocities are not to continue unabated, the courts must have the power to isolate dangerous sex criminals including first offenders, and as a deterrent to others more effect should be given to the laws relating to punishment, including the lash.

AS TO capital punishment, Mr. Justice Travers Humphreys, one of England's most distinguished High Court judges, minced no words when he said: "Make sure that a man charged with murder can be proved to have intentionally committed the crime, then, if the jury convict him, let him be hanged; the world will be well rid of him."

The principle underlying that statement is also applicable to cases less serious than murder. To encourage the belief that persons convicted of sex offences, knowingly and intentionally committed, may expect to escape punishment on the ground of insanity would be to convey an entirely false impression of the law and almost certainly would lead to an increase in sex crime. We owe it to the women and children of Canada to see that this does not happen.

MUSIC DEPRECIATION

Song of the Thwarted Duck

(Ducks hate middle C. Emitted by a powerful siren, it will put them off their food for days.)

I WAS a mallard gay.
Blithely I wing'd my way
Out of the Northern nesting-ground
Down t'ward the Caribbean.
Proudly I quack'd i' the sedge
Close to the water's edge,
Adding my voice to the gladsome sound
Commonly call'd a paean.

Never, I ween, was drake,
Foraging in the brake,
Blest with a keener zest for food,
Plankton or rice or wheat.
Bravely I stuff'd my crop,
Nothing could make me stop,
Save to add grit for my gizzard's good
And render the feast complete.

Nothing? Alas, one note
Gets my digestive goat,
Lays me low with dyspeptic pain,
Forces a costive cry.
That note is middle C.
Misery, misery me!
Ah, there the siren blares again!
A moping mallard am I. —H.C.

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MARKET COMMENT

George Weston Limited

by George Armstrong

BOTH THE BAKING and the confectionery industry are among the most highly competitive fields of operation. In addition to this each has problems peculiar to itself—the baking industry operates on a very narrow margin of profit while the sale of sweets fluctuates sharply with the level of national income. The quality of the management of a company operating in this dual field is thus all-important. It is in this respect that George Weston Limited has been particularly fortunate. "Weston's" enjoys highly efficient operating management.

Originally incorporated in 1910, the business of Weston's has been steadily expanded, until today it operates 30 manufacturing plants throughout Canada and the United States. Biscuit plants are operated in Toronto and Longueuil, Que., and a new bread and biscuit plant which is now in operation in Edmonton is the largest bakery of its kind in Western Canada. The confectionery division is located at Brantford, Ont. Subsidiaries manufacture and distribute biscuits, bread, cakes, chocolate, cocoa, confectionery, ice cream and other food products in Canada, and biscuits in the United States. Through Perrin Investments, a wholly-owned subsidiary, Weston's holds a controlling interest in Western Grocers and a substantial interest in Loblaw Groceterias Company, Ltd.

The strong growth trend exhibited by Weston's has been a direct result of reinvestment of earnings made possible by a conservative dividend policy. Since the end of World War II the total amount invested in fixed assets has almost tripled from $9,604,910 in 1945 to $27,284,106 in 1951. During 1951, $5,076,941 was spent on plant and equipment of which $3,199,642 was provided from depreciation reserves and proceeds from sale of certain properties which were leased back for long terms. No further major capital expenditures are planned for the near future, but large amounts will be required annually for plant improvement to maintain efficiency and to meet competition. The energetic policy of expansion followed has resulted in steady growth in net profits from $167,589 in 1928 to the peak 1950 figure of $1,931,923. This growth necessitated a sharp expansion in the outstanding capitalization which has been increased from 10,000 preferred shares and 25,000 common shares to the present 120,000 preferred and 685,896 common shares. There is no funded debt.

DESPITE heavy capital expenditures working capital has been steadily strengthened from $1,936,208 in 1945 to $10,065,060 at the end of 1951. The improvement in 1951, however, from $8,820,893 at December 31st, 1950, was the result largely of an additional issue of $5.5 million of the 4½ per cent preferred stock in April, 1951. Of this amount $2,463,000 was used to redeem an outstanding issue of William Neilson Limited.

The keen competition which characterizes the baking industry results in major expenditures for advertising and the necessity for operating on narrow margins of profit. Therefore earnings of the baking companies are dependent on a large volume of sales made possible by a high level of consumer purchasing power. This is particularly true of the sweet goods, sales of which vary directly with incomes. Sales of bread and staple crackers are more stable but, as prices are relatively fixed, profit margins are narrower and change sharply with variations in prices of raw materials—particularly flour. Lower commodity prices should be beneficial to the baking and confectionery industries. Shortening, sugar, cocoa and corn syrup have already gone down; flour prices have levelled off and, with ample supplies of wheat on hand, might decline. Therefore wider profit margins are in prospect. Mechanization has brought labor costs—always a major factor in the industry—under control.

In the case of chocolate bars and other confectionery the level of excise taxes is also important. Imposition of a 30 per cent excise tax in September, 1950, and the recent increase in the sales tax to 10 per cent had a serious effect on sales. Despite the reduction of the excise tax to 15 per cent in April, 1951, sales, particularly of chocolate bars, have remained considerably below previous levels.

The diversification of its products has permitted George Weston Limited to show steady expansion of earnings despite some temporary disturbances.

ON THE BASIS of the present capitalization, Weston's earnings in 1940 would have approximated 6c per share. By 1950 they had risen to $2.39 per share and the drop to $1.80 in 1951 was caused solely by higher costs and taxes, since sales were at an all-time high. In the current year, sales volume should again be at a record high. As taxes will be no higher than last year, net profits should be somewhat above those of 1951.

In the years since 1935 approximately 45 per cent of average profits available for the common shares has been distributed. The current rate of $1.00 per share annually was established following the four-for-three stock split in April of last year.

The shares at their current price of 25 are selling about 14 times 1951 earnings and yield 4 per cent. They are a sound investment and the income return is well protected. Over the longer term further growth may be anticipated in view of the popularity of Weston's products and the expanding population in a number of the areas served. Although the baking and confectionery industry cannot be classed as a growth industry, George Weston Limited, by reason of the reinvestment of earnings, has exhibited a strong growth trend.

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A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

GMC TRUCKS

Toronto Exchange

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

who are considering at each moment of a trading day the desirability of buying or selling.

Compare this service—measured in seconds—covering 271 branch offices as well as main offices of 90 member firms, with the situation in 1873 when it was considered good service that telegraph messenger boys, hopping over the cedar block and mud streets of Toronto, made three trips an hour to deliver New York stock and gold quotations, handwritten on tissue paper flimsy, to brokerage offices.

It was 1878 before the Exchange was incorporated under a special Act of the Ontario Legislature and evolved a scale of commissions. It was 1881 before the young Exchange, in its first permanent trading quarters at last, was linked directly to the New York Stock Exchange. The Phelps type ticker tape machines, then installed for the first time by enterprising brokers, now seem cumbersome. In 1886, the opening of the transatlantic cables broadened the market for Canadian securities and many were listed in London, Paris and other European financial centres.

That first Toronto Stock Exchange was enterprising and progressive, but a bit too conservative for the mining era just beginning to open up. The urgent desire of many citizens to take a part in financing various activities of the Rossland, BC, mining boom was met by the forming, in 1896, of the Toronto Stock and Mining Exchange. Membership was limited to 25, but business was brisk and a rival appeared in the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. The latter name continued until those two exchanges merged in 1899.

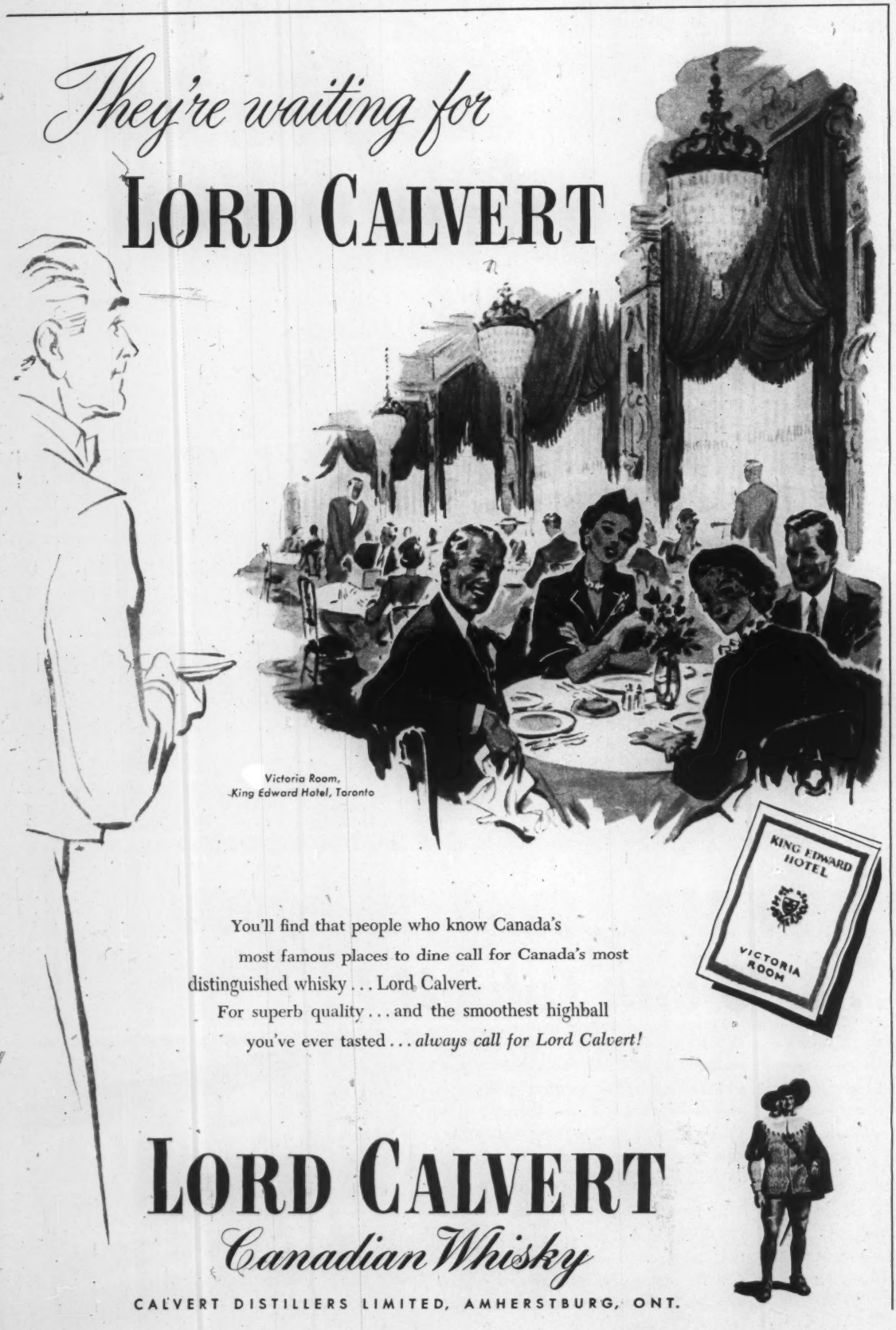
In that year, the Toronto Stock Exchange secured a charter for Toronto Clearing House, Ltd., and next year moved into larger quarters. Most of the members still considered the shares of mining companies in the early stages of development too speculative for their clients. They had plenty of orders as things were, and had to move into new quarters again in 1900. A seat then sold for $4,000. In 1906, TSE quotations were cabled to London and regularly appeared in the London dailies. By 1913 the TSE had to move once again into a larger building.

The Rossland mining boom petered out in course of time and when this century began, the Toronto Stock Exchange had still found no reason to regret its attitude towards stocks of mining companies in the early stages. But a change came over the face of security trading when the Cobalt silver camp was discovered. In the course of one year, 1903, 24 of the 34 issues listed on the Standard paid $6 million in dividends. In five or six years the Porcupine and Timmins camps were well launched, drawing world attention with their rich Dome, Hollinger and McIntyre mines. Years later came Kirkland Lake district where Lake Shore, Teck Hughes and Wright-Hargreaves Mines drew attention on international exchanges.

AFTER the First World War, mining frontiers were extended rapidly. The development of Noranda started the expansion of the copper-gold fields of Quebec. In and from and around the International Nickel Co. properties, the Sudbury basin development of lead-copper-zinc proceeded. Then base metal mines were developed in Manitoba. Gas and oil were discovered in Turner Valley. With every new field, listings on both exchanges increased, but were specially notable on the Standard which would list stocks of developing mines from a much earlier stage than would the TSE.

The progress of Canadian resources development and the developing business of the two exchanges together suffered a tough blow in the 1929 crash. Both the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange weathered the following difficult years with no loss in membership. They kept their doors open for daily trading sessions even when the London Stock Exchange closed after Britain abandoned the gold standard in 1931. Also the two exchanges had regular sessions in 1933 when the U.S. banking panic caused all American exchanges to cease trading. For more than a fortnight, while U.S. exchange dealings were suspended, it was only on these two Canadian exchanges that American citizens could learn of the value of their securities.

This fine showing was due both to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internal organization and management of the two exchanges and to Provincial Government policy. In 1930, the Toronto Stock Exchange prohibited limited or incorporated partnerships. That increased the confidence of the public as it was a refusal to limit in any degree the responsibility of brokers towards their clients. That confidence was increased in the same year when the Ontario Securities Commissioner supervised the first Stock Exchange audit. Since that audit was established, the public has not lost one dollar through insolvency.

This was a tremendous gain as compared with the suspension of operations on the outbreak of the First World War for several months. Every Canadian benefited during the worst years of the depression by the decision of the exchanges to remain open so that a market for all marketable stocks would keep liquidity of assets all over Canada higher than would otherwise be possible. Both bodies did peg prices of certain stocks for a time "to preserve orderly trading" but free trading was resumed there also.

Because stocks had dropped almost universally at the outset of the depression, feelings of traders ran high wherever losers felt they had not had adequate runs for their money. This resulted not only in demands for restrictions generally on security sales, but also for special study of stock market operations to see if there had not been sharp work in manoeuvring the fluctuations of stocks to the disadvantage of traders.

AT THIS juncture came the proposal for the amalgamation of the Toronto and Standard Exchanges. The Ontario Securities Commissioner of that time, George Drew—later Prime Minister of Ontario and still later, leader of the Progressive-Conservative party of Canada — was strongly in favor of this.

It may be told now that there were strong objections by many members of both exchanges to the amalgamation, some going so far as to say that Mr. Drew was presiding over a shotgun wedding. Heated remarks were heard on both exchanges, one set of remarks stating that members of the TSE were stuffed shirts and the other set of remarks stating that members of the Standard were crooks. Possibly each side could muster a few cases to support their invective. But the leading lights of each exchange and the majority of members had the business sagacity and foresight to see what advantages could come from the union. Drew, as Chairman, was adamant in the view that only such a merged exchange under the name "Toronto Stock Exchange" could give the leadership, the discipline and the service needed by the industrial and mining life of Canada.

Every one concerned is now glad the merger occurred. The marriage has turned out happily. That was not accomplished without a major effort. The very first project following the merger was to erect a modern exchange building that could handle Canada's developing business in unison with other exchanges and give quicker and more accurate trading and information than had ever been given before. Trading in both mining and industrial stocks became possible on the same floor for the first time.

Thus rejuvenated and strengthened, the TSE remained open throughout the Second World War, pegged no stocks this time, aided in financing many war-time expansion needs, and helped raise tremendous sums for war bonds. The stock lists in this war were kept intact and expanded. Daily trading recorded the drop in value of securities until the wartime lows were reached in 1942 at the time of the El Alamein battle. The records show also the phenomenal rise from that time to the highs of today.

Ask members about all this and they give the credit to Canada at large. D'Arcy M. Doherty, President of the Toronto Stock Exchange, especially agrees with the emphasis placed by *Banking* (journal of American Bankers Association) in the March, 1952, issue—"Canada is the first major financial country to get rid of exchange controls and thus give foreign investors assurance that money can be invested securely in an area that is hospitable to capital and frankly sympathetic toward business profit and competitive enterprise."

Ask 10 brokers in a row and they will mention as an earnest of future growth:

the iron developments now going on in Labrador, Quebec and Ontario;

the oil and gas activity on the Prairies;

the immense production of the

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the fact that Canada is the fourth largest trading nation in the world;

the fact that issues on the Toronto Stock Exchange paid over $500 million in dividends in 1951.

Look over those dividend-payers and it will be found that the majority of the new-comers since 1922 come from companies developing mining, forest, oil, and other resources of Canada. So the vision which merged the exchanges and built the Bay Street edifice is really paying off in the Canada of today.

And tomorrow? That is what all these celebrations are about, accepting the challenge of making tomorrows into todays and yesterdays to be proud of.

BOOK FOR BUSINESS

For New Investors

WHY BE A SUCKER?—by D. M. LeBourdais—*Harlequin—35 cents*

by Michael Young

THIS is a book about investing in common stocks. But Mr. Le Bourdais is not offering a formula for making a million: he's offering some good advice and useful information to people who have money they want to invest in Canadian development enterprises.

The book is more than an introduction to the mechanics of the stock market. It is, rather, a description of all the pitfalls along the path that can lead to fortune. Thus the book does not only describe the operations and angles of the slickers and gimmick men but also the difficulties the honest enterprises have to face in finding and developing a new mine or oil well. The first-time investor, then can go into the market with his eyes open.

Mr. LeBourdais is also the author of one of the best of the many profiles of Canada, and in "Why Be a Sucker?" there are many of the qualities of his authoritative "Canada's Century". There is a bird's-eye view of the Great Canadian Shield, the "Sea of Mountains" in BC and the Yukon, the history of Alberta oil, the Labrador Trough—all with the emphasis on the natural resources and the problems of extracting and marketing them. He also turns geologist to explain how Canadian ores and oils got where they are. He gives something of the romance of Canadian resource development in his account of the prospector.

The book gives the complete story on the development of a new mine from the time the prospector sets out on his search through discovery, claim staking, financing, development and marketing. And, en route, the places where the investors—big and small—come in. There is considerable detail on the stock market covering the mechanics of legitimate stock market procedures and also, quite colorfully, the operations of the few shady characters who specialize in gullible novices.

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The Buffalo Comes Back

Mainstay of the original Canadian economy, Buffalo may return as major food producer

by Ralph Hedlin

SEVERAL GENERATIONS of thoughtful western cattlemen have dreamt of a super-animal that would combine the symmetrical perfection of a well bred steer with a serene indifference to the vagaries of an unpredictable and rigorous prairie climate.

For several decades before the turn of the century nostalgic plains Indians expressed their faith that the buffalo — Musketayo Mustoosh — would return and claim his native range.

There is no record of the first attempt to give both these dreams a practical hope through the crossing of buffalo and domestic cattle breeds. But the near extinction of the buffalo jeopardized the crossing of cattle and buffalo before it was well begun. Fortunately, some of the few animals remaining belonged to Michael Pablo of Montana. He increased his small herd, and in 1907 the Canadian Government paid him $171,000 for 700 head, and moved them to Wainwright, Alberta. This herd has provided the parent material from which is being developed a new breed known as cattalo.

The work on cattalo is now concentrated in the hands of Canada's Department of Agriculture. Private breeders have found the work difficult and costly and one by one they have given it up. Their chief contribution would appear to have been to demonstrate the extreme complexity of the cross. However, C. J. ("Buffalo") Jones, Garden City, Kansas, unintentionally demonstrated how great the benefit of success might be when, in 1885, he lost 75 per cent of his cattle herd in a violent storm, and found that his entire buffalo herd had survived.

Perhaps the reason for this survival was the very important fact that buffalo and cattle-buffalo crosses will not drift in front of a raging storm. The domestic beef breeds—the Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus—will not face a bitter wind but drift in front of it until they finally bog down in a fence corner or coulee and perish helplessly. There is every reason to believe that at the time these breeds were being developed in Britain the buffalo had already learned the wisdom of moving *into* a storm in quiet and safe composure. Also, unlike domestic cattle, buffalo will painstakingly break through crusted snow to graze, and if water is unavailable they will eat snow. A very heavy coat of hair insulates them from the cold, reducing casualties and loss of weight in both buffalo and cross-bred herds. In the summer months this coat of hair frustrates the flies that drive domestic breeds frantic.

One of the most persistent of the pioneer cattle-buffalo breeders was M. M. Boyd of Bobcaygeon, Ont. He began his crossing operations in 1894, and by 1916, when it became necessary to disperse his herd, he had a very good herd of cattle-buffalo crosses, including two fertile males. The Experimental Farm Service of the Department of Agriculture bought 16 females and four males and placed the resources of the Department behind the development of a new breed.

The hopes for a hardy breed had an

RALPH HEDLIN *is Associate Editor of* The Country Guide, *Winnipeg.*

—The Country Guide

THIS BULL is a true cattalo—buffalo blood in both parents. He is about one-eighth buffalo, can withstand rough prairie winter weather and is fertile.

The Second Century

This year . . . 1952 . . . marks the beginning of the second century of operation for The Toronto Stock Exchange. It was in 1852 that the Exchange was founded, with 12 members and a trading list of 36 stocks.

In 1889 . . . the year Mr. A. E. Ames founded our business . . . there were still but a few member firms. A typical day's trading showed an active list of seven banks, six miscellaneous and twelve loan company stocks. Trading volume for the entire year was only 176,000 shares.

In 1952 there are 97 member firms . . . more than 1,000 corporate issues listed for trading . . . and the trading volume of the year 1889 is now exceeded in a single hour on almost any trading day . . . quite a contrast.

The Exchange has grown up and, in growing up, has become one of the world's most important stock exchanges. For 100 years The Toronto Stock Exchange has been a public institution serving investors by providing a market place where buyers and sellers meet through their brokers to transact business. Dealings with the public and trading practices are subject to strict regulation to ensure "fair and open" trading and to protect the investors' interests.

As a firm, A. E. Ames & Co. has not only participated in the growth of Exchange business but has shared the responsibility of its management. In our 62 years of membership, the Exchange has honoured us by electing four Ames partners to its presidency. We congratulate The Toronto Stock Exchange on its 100 years of service and the part it has played and is playing in Canada's financial life.

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On this its 100th Anniversary The Toronto Stock Exchange has prepared a booklet, "The Magic of the Ticker Tape" . . . written to take the mystery out of this business of buying and selling shares. A copy is yours for the asking . . . just write our most convenient office.

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almost immediate setback; the hybrids so hopefully purchased from Boyd failed to reproduce. This was particularly disappointing as, although infertility of the cross-breds was recognized as the real problem, some of these animals had previously been proven fertile. It could only be conjectured that the change in environment associated with their move from Ontario to Scott, Sask., and later to Wainwright, Alberta, may have caused the infertility. The 20 years of crossing work done by Boyd was wiped out, and the work had to be begun afresh.

The problem of infertility has persisted, and other problems have joined with it. Cattle and buffalo are sufficiently unlike one another that they will not mate readily. When they do mate the death rate in pregnant females is often severe. In one experiment no fewer than 16 cows were lost out of 26 crossed with buffalo males, and only six live calves were born from the whole cow herd.

The really knotty problem facing the Department of Agriculture geneticists is still sterility in the cattalo males. Females that are half buffalo (hybrid) are fertile, but no hybrid male has yet reproduced. It was 1941 before a male with any buffalo "blood" in it proved fertile, and it was only one-thirty-second buffalo. However, since that time a number of fertile males with larger amounts of buffalo "blood" have been produced.

An interesting, though unsuccessful, experiment was initiated in 1919; a yak cross was introduced into the breeding plan. Yak—a type of oxen common on the Tibetan plateau of China — were known to occupy an intermediate zoological position between cattle and buffalo. It was thought the introduction of yak "blood" would increase the fertility. This proved to be true, but the progeny did not retain the hardiness of the buffalo so the yak crosses were eliminated.

In spite of unanticipated problems that have appeared, and time spent exhaustively following blind alleys, solid gains have been recorded. The defining of the problem in itself has been a large undertaking. The men in charge of the work now know what the problems are with which they have to contend.

It has been definitely established that the cross can be made and buffalo characteristics preserved, and this means that with persistence a new and hardier cattalo breed can be developed. A number of fertile cattalo males have been raised. The work has recently been concentrated at the Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alberta, and this farm now has a herd of hybrids (half domestic and half buffalo) and over 200 cattalo —animals whose parents both carry buffalo blood.

Already cattalo have given evidence of being superior in some ways. Feeding experiments using cattalo and Hereford steers showed only a narrow advantage for the Hereford and during a very cold period the rate of gain in the Herefords fell sharply, while the decline in the cattalo lots was small. Under rigorous winter conditions the advantage of the less hardy Herefords was lost.

A qualified taste panel considered cattalo meat quite satisfactory, though not of as good quality as meat from Hereford steers. There was more of it, however; the cattalo carcass yielded 62 per cent of saleable cuts, compared with 59 per cent from the Hereford. The latter had a larger proportion of high quality cuts, as a result of the heavy shoulders and light hindquarters of the buffalo persisting in the cross-bred cattalo.

Those doing the breeding work get encouragement from the fact that cattalo have shown up as well in these tests as they have, even though the Hereford have bested them on most trials. Until this summer no attempt had been made to incorporate the factors considered necessary in a high quality beef animal into the cattalo herd. The geneticists feel they can select and breed for beef quality when their other problems are solved.

—The Country Guide

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BUSINESS COMMENT

Exports vs Slump

by Michael Young

IMPORTANT developments in foreign trade are shaping up: they are important not only because of results they are likely to produce, but also because of the time at which the results will begin to appear. Tremendous industrial expansion in North America becomes a bit frightening* when it's set against a predicted levelling off of defence expenditures 18 months or so hence, particularly when tariffs, quotas and currency problems look like continuing to beset export objectives.

There are signs that a different and broader approach to sterling area-dollar area trade problems is being tried. The old song of the U.K. exporters and their well-wishers here that "Britain can't buy from us unless we buy from Britain", while no less true than it was in 1949, is no longer on the hit parade.

The new approach is an enlargement of the "off-shore purchases" scheme of the United States and it is already producing results. For each of two years Canada has accepted a $25 million commitment under the Colombo Plan for the development of South East Asia. Some of that money is being made to do double duty: fulfill Canada's Colombo Plan obligation and get dollars into the hands of sterling area customers. India requested diesel-engine trucks and buses from Canada under the Colombo Plan; Canada provided the chassis, but bought the 1,355 diesel engines from Britain. It didn't cost the Canadian taxpayer any more, it fulfilled this part of Canada's Colombo Plan obligation, and it increased the export market potential for Canadian goods.

THE SAME THING is happening in connection with the Canadian project to expand and improve the Ceylon fishing industry where Britain is supplying, on Canada's order, a trawler for Ceylon. These results, of course are sidelines to the ultimate one of bringing the under-developed countries to a stage where they'll have needs Canadian production can satisfy, and will also have the means of earning the wherewithal to pay for what they import.

The colonies and other under-developed countries in the sterling area play a significant part in the overall trade problem. While the celebrated "sterling balances" held in London on account of other sterling and non sterling countries have in some periods fallen, for the colonies they have consistently risen since 1947. What this means is that the colonies

*Witness the furore that developed in the U.S. following ex-Professor R. C. Turner's statement that the peak in defence spending had been reached and maintaining the present level of prosperity would be a "difficult and delicate job". The new member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors had erred, as he admitted, but the error showed up the uncertainty on the U.S. business scene through the reaction it produced.

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are making loans to Britain and they are making them at a time they could well use the balances for the purchase of industrial equipment.

Britain is trying manfully to supply the equipment for the under-developed areas as a financial obligation, as a political obligation accepted under the Colombo Plan and also, as the British Secretary for Overseas Trade, Brigadier H. R. Mackeson, admitted recently, for solid economic reasons. British steel is required for domestic purposes, for defence purposes, for dollar-earning export purposes and for other export purposes. At first glance it might appear that this last use has a pretty low priority. But this isn't always the case, as Mackeson pointed out.

Steel has to go into some goods for Southern Rhodesia. It doesn't earn dollars directly, but it does go into coal-producing machinery that produces the fuel for Rhodesian railroads running to and from the Rhodesian copper belt: less British steel for Rhodesia means less Rhodesian copper for Britain. So the claim made by some critics that supply of British-made capital goods to the colonies is one area where re-direction of exports is necessary doesn't stand up in all cases.

It's further evident that where Britain doesn't supply these areas with the machinery, they get it direct from dollar countries. It has been pointed out that imports of American-made machinery into the "overseas" sterling area countries were, in 1950, double the prewar figure. For chemicals and steel products the figure was quadrupled. There may be, as the British magazine "The Banker" claims, "uneconomic schemes of industrialization" in some of these areas, but it would be a tough job to know where to draw the line.

A solution to this problem, along the lines of the Canada-India-Britain arrangement described above, is evidently being explored. At the International Monetary Fund meetings in Mexico City a month or so ago, a few European economists proposed some significant changes in the pattern of U.S. dollar aid.

They suggested that U.S. economic aid to Europe be scaled down over the next three or four years, and that aid to Asia and the Middle East be increased — at least proportionately. This would speed up investment in Asia and the Middle East at a time it's needed badly for economic as well as political reasons. Britain and the European countries would be able to get their dollars, not through direct aid from the United States, but through exports to these countries. The economists didn't propose that the dollar countries stay out of these markets. They hoped that Britain and European countries would have an advantage in established trading connections. In any event, dollars so earned would expand the British and European markets for Canadian and U.S. exporters.

There is, of course, a joker in the deck. Japan also has established trading connections in the Asian countries, and Japanese products have a price advantage over British and European goods. Japan, not Europe may pick up the aid dollars.

The thing to remember is that this operation isn't like a perpetual motion machine. Somebody has to do something for nothing in the first place to get it going. But we are already committed to do something for nothing—that is without receiving cash on the barrel head or a promise to pay. Aid plans are an investment Canadian and U.S. taxpayers are making to check the advance of Communism and to build up export markets for the future—for the near future—when these are going to be of vital importance to business in both countries.

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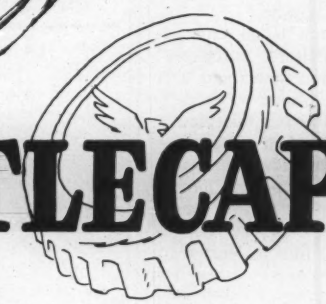

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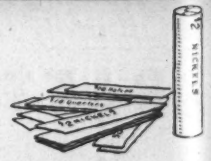

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

How will the Negro voters go? Some eighty per cent of all the Negro voters in 1948 are said to have voted for Truman. In the State of Ohio, in that year, Truman won by fewer votes than the majority he got in two all-Negro districts in the city of Cleveland alone.

The Negro voter, so important in key Northern States like New York and Pennsylvania, is not as happy with the Democratic party as he has been in the previous five elections. The reason is obvious. To get unity in the Democratic party it was necessary to pick a Southerner as vice-presidential candidate. Senator Sparkman has a good record in foreign affairs. But when it comes to matters like a compulsory FEPC his votes in the Senate are straight down the line against. Just as one would expect from a representative from Alabama.

BUT BY and large, there is no doubt that the Negro voters will go for the Democratic ticket. And with good reason, for under Roosevelt and Truman more opportunities have been opened to them than ever before.

But the South, traditionally Democratic, despite its antagonism to equal rights for Negroes, is restless this year, for many reasons. The South, as represented in Congress is closer, on economic matters, to the Taft wing of the Republican party than the liberal wing of its own party, or to the party's national leadership.

But while Eisenhower has had good receptions there, he is a long way from turning over the South. It is safe to bet that the Republicans will gain there, but votes are not translated into States easily. In fact the only major southern danger at present to the Democrats is Texas. But barring a landslide most of the Southern States will stick with the Democrats.

Every politician's rule of thumb is that people don't change when times are good. And the employment indices show that there will even be heavier employment, and more money in circulation, by the end of this month that at any time during the year.

TO OFFSET that are many other things, which favor the Republicans. One is that the Democrats have been in office for twenty years. And while it is true that you can't lick somebody with nobody, the Republicans certainly have somebody running this year.

There have been far too many revelations of corruption at Washington for the people to let slide. In truth, the Republicans have felt it such an important issue that Eisenhower has made it one of his campaign planks and has made gains.

It doesn't do to overlook the simple problem of the American taxpayer. His taxes are high, and while it is true that the Republicans may not be able to bring down the tax rate at least some voters will hope they can.

Then there is Korea. There have been serious and heavy American casualties in that prolonged war. Many feel the whole Korean affair

CONTINUED ON PAGE 50

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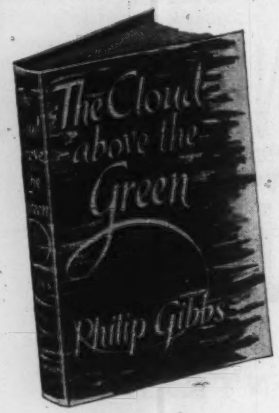

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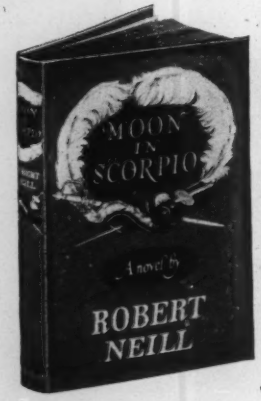

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BOOK REVIEWS

A Sailor's Life and Loves

THE DISTANT SHORE — by Jan De Hartog — *Musson—$3.75.*

by William Sclater

OTWA was the short title of Ocean-going Tugs Western Approaches, whose function was to go out and tow in the lame ducks, stragglers from the Atlantic convoys which had been crippled by enemy action. There, in the early days came a refugee Dutch seaman to be commissioned as a tug Captain and there, because the Dutch have a long tradition of ocean tugboating he found many compatriots, including a Captain named Dop who was his friend. He also found that casualties were heavy and the tugs practically unarmed.

The English, he discovered, were a very tough race who were quite merciless in their demands upon themselves and all others engaged in the same task, showing a single-mindedness of purpose to which might be attributed the attitude of some other elements of the population, for it was there he met Stella.

She was tall, blonde and about 23. Her homeport was the Hebrides and she was a lady who lived among the bombed ruins of this little western seaport in the constant, omniscient prescience of death. It is not for us of the New World, who knew so many, to judge the Stellas who were so often the tenuous link between a lost world and the frontiers of death to our young generations in those shadowy days.

She shared an apartment with his friend Dop and on that first visit invited our Captain to have beans on toast with them. "The best beans in the world," Dop boasted and later, in his cups, presented our Captain with a duplicate key to the apartment. "Promise me that the moment you use it you'll have a duplicate made, which you will give to your best friend," he insisted.

Death came to Dop a few days later and our Captain, using the key, was invited to sit down to beans on toast without further explanation. He wanted Stella but, having discovered that he was the fourth to use a duplicate, he also wanted to live. Wounded in action shortly afterwards he gave his duplicate to Goatskin, his Mate, but, relenting, hurried after him. He arrived just as the beans on toast were being served, which was very unfair and also much too much for poor Stella.

His next heart interest was a young English nurse who looked after him when he was wounded in the South of France invasion but she was cool and told him to go play ping-pong. With war over he sought a living that would bring peace to his troubled soul but found it not. Visiting the Hebrides he learned that Stella had married a Polish officer and gone to Warsaw. Looking up his old mates he found that Goatskin, with a Chinese girl and some Frenchmen were living an uninhibited life, that seemed to promise much in the way of freedom, diving for the flotsam of sunken ships in shallow waters in the Mediterranean.

He joined them. The underwater world was fascinating but it was not his world though through the tragedy which brought its ending he found his way back to the realistic life of tugboating and the gentle strength of a love which was his.

This is a seabook, a sailor's story without inhibitions. Its strength lies in its epic, accurate description of the dark face of danger on the great waters; the slashing savagery of the U boat attack and the spitting guns of the lame duck holding it at bay; of lost and troubled man seeking the way of life by which he could voyage at last, with honor, towards the distant shore.

Ideas at Work

BEATRICE WEBB'S DIARIES, 1912-1924 — edited by Margaret I. Cole — *Longmans, Green—$4.75.*

by Bernard Keble

THE WEBBS were essentially intellectuals in the fullest sense of the term. They must have had an emotional life, but it does not appear in these diaries fills eight pages, and incerned with the problems of philosophy, social science and the making over of the world. It was largely their ideas that have changed the face of society in the more advanced industrial countries, with results which we cannot yet estimate. But it was the quality of the ideas, rather than the personal influence of the man and woman who produced them, that effected the change.

The index of names referred to in these diaries fills eight pages, and includes almost every name of intellectual or Socialist importance in the period, from Bernard Shaw and Wells to Laski, Thorne and Mosley. But judging from the diaries all that they talked about was reforming the world and advancing the hour when capitalism would be abolished. The book is crammed with ideas, Fabian and otherwise, and every page will have its interest for the student of practical left-wing politics; but in "human interest" this volume does not approach the two earlier instalments.

It is curious to find Mrs. Webb, born in 1858, finding herself too elderly, even in these years, to keep up with the rising group of left-wing politicians, but it is of course true that politicians "emerge" earlier in England than in Canada and that the process of sorting out which enables them to do so goes on largely in houses exactly like that of the Webbs. Some of Mrs. Webb's observations are prophetic and a few quite the opposite; one of the former relates to the first day of the first Ramsay MacDonald government:

"We shall need all our sense of solidarity and puritanism to keep some of the frailer vessels upstanding against the onslaughts of duchesses and millionaires against their integrity."

Substance & Shadow

THE SIX MILE FACE—by Henry Gibbs—*Ryerson—$2.50.*

by Mary Lowrey Ross

PEOPLE who write novels about the movies set themselves a task on a double plane of unreality. They must create their fictional characters in a world of pure shadow, and try if they can to lose the shadow while grasping at the substance. But the substance is evasive, and in the end it is usually the world of shadows that triumphs. The characters—stars, directors, producers, screen-writers—emerge as types, the emotions that stir them are rarely more than celluloid deep, the conversation reverts to dialogue. Apparently it is even harder to write a distinguished novel about the movies than it is to create a really distinguished movie.

Henry Gibbs, the author of "The Six Mile Face" is a former film critic and moving-picture star, and he has employed all his special knowledge, as well as considerable natural facility, to create here a story about real people in an unreal world. His hero, Geoffrey Alwyn, is a screen writer, a war-casualty whose cynicism is deepened by the necessity of writing literate dialogue in an incorrigibly illiterate medium. His work involves him with Susan Rolfe, a former star who is trying to regain screen prestige after a scandal involving the mysterious poisoning of her husband.

The novel is chiefly concerned, however, with the evolving of the film, "A Woman of London", and with all the people concerned in its making—Alwyn; Susan; Ann Peters, the Hollywood importation; Reuben Schwartz, the European director; Robert Spring, the fatuous Irish lead, together with continuity girls, technicians, gossip-writers, and everyone involved in the dedicated creation of something hardly worth making in the first place.

In spite of the author's best efforts, all these characters remain

flat, familiar and one-dimensional. They talk endlessly about their emotions and ambitions and their talk tends to deteriorate into knowing dialogue that doesn't quite come off. "The Six Mile Face" is less like a serious novel about a Grade B film than like the screen treatment of a second-rate novel.

Inheritance

THE SILVER PLUME — by Arthur Meeker — *McClelland & Stewart—$4.00.*

by Hal Tracey

THE TOUCHING and poignant story of the short life of Tancrède de Rohan explores one of the backwaters of French history. The story is based on well-documented facts, concerning a celebrated court case as to the legitimacy, and therefore the right to inherit the title of Duc de Rohan, of Tancrède. Until he was 15, he was hidden away in Holland, with no idea that he was a French peer of the realm. At 18, his life was brought to an abrupt close by a bullet in the stomach, received during a clash between the Frondeurs, the Parliamentary supporters, and the Monarchist party, in 1649.

In the intervening years, the young Tancrède is plunged into the whirl of court society and politics, in which he plays an important part as the prospective champion of the French Huguenots, if his lawsuit, launched on his behalf by his mother, is won. His legitimacy is questioned by his sister, who launches a counter-suit to have her husband declared Duc de Rohan-Chabot, and inheritor of the Rohan estates.

Mr. Meeker has taken the clay provided by the historical facts, and moulded a fascinating character study of a boy torn by conflicting emotions —pride in being a French noble, the gradually dawning knowledge that he is being used as a pawn in the struggle for control of the vast Rohan holdings, his passionate searching for a legitimate name and family (even his mother cannot give him definite assurance of his legitimacy) his awakening love for the daughter of his secretary, and his final trial by fire as a volunteer with the Frondeurs.

Mr. Meeker wisely makes no attempt at this late date to pronounce final judgment on Tancrède's legitimacy. It was still an open question when the lad was killed. But he brings his novel to a satisfying artistic climax, for there is no doubt in Tancrède's mind that his mother loves him for his own sake, and he dies in the firm belief that he is indeed a Rohan.

Delightful Dish

MOON IN SCORPIO — by Robert Neill — *Ryerson—$3.25.*

by J. L. Charlesworth

GOOD NOVELS of the cloak-and-sword type have not been too common of late. It may be because modern writers feel that life is too serious for them to be wasting their and their readers' time on pure entertainment. On the other hand, it may be that they are just taking themselves too seriously.

The fact remains, however, that novel readers like an occasional change of diet, and it is a relief to escape from the fare provided by high-minded dietitians to gorge for a time on the dishes invented solely for delight, with no after-taste of serious purpose. Admittedly, the cook must be skilful. Robert Neill is that.

He sets his stage, which is late seventeenth - century England, with authentic scenery, creates an attractive hero and heroine, a detestable villain and some sub-villains, and sets them riding over the countryside in obedience to the demands of a plot that is not too incredible. He has not bothered to invent a dialect to clothe his characters with a spurious glamour, but lets them talk for the most part in modern English.

The background of the story is the aftermath of the religious troubles raised in England by Titus Oates, with his Popish Plot. Mr. Neill does not take sides on the religious dispute, though he agrees with most historians in treating Oates as a perjured mischief-maker. Both his hero and main villain are Protestants, but some of the cast on the side of evil and the side of good are Roman Catholics.

On the strength of this book, his second novel, one may predict that Mr. Neill will prove to be a worthy successor to the late Lord Tweedsmuir, and to hope that his books will find as many readers.

Writers & Writing

A CERTAIN amount of mental stimulation was stirred up in Toronto this month by the visit of a brilliant husband and wife team, HARRY A. OVERSTREET, author of "The Mature Mind" and "The Great Enterprise" and BONARO W. OVERSTREET, advisory editor of the National Parent-Teacher. Mrs. Overstreet's latest book is "Understanding Fear in Ourselves and Others". "Exploring the Motives of Men" was the subject of the joint-lecture in the Unitarian Church where other distinguished speakers will be heard this autumn and winter.

■ Are you listening Friday evenings at 10.15 to book reviews and commentaries by GILBERT HIGHET, over Trans-Canada Network of CBC? This author, teacher, critic is given free hand in choosing books, is saying what he pleases.

Some quite important things by quite important people, bookwise, are said about the broadcasts by author "The Classical Tradition" and "Art of Teaching", who is also a Professor at Columbia and literary editor *Harper's Magazine.*

Some subjects still to come: "The Criticism of Edmund Wilson", bril-

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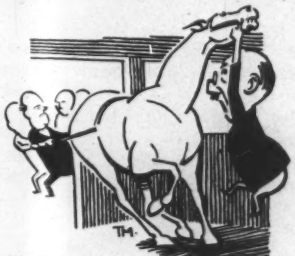

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drama

liant critic discusses brilliant critic; "The Poet and Modern Stage" (Christopher Fry), "Prison Books", "Pleasure of Satire", many more.

■ "Scrubs on Skates" is popular SCOTT YOUNG's new book for Youth —and everybody youthful enough to enjoy hockey which includes most of us.

Young's stories appear in *Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, American,* Montreal *Standard,* "Best Post Stories 1949" and other publications. He was a sports columnist for *Winnipeg Free Press,* founded first national Canadian sports column for Canadian Press: was born in Glenboro, Man., grew up there. Seems to us, he told us, years ago, that the family naturally took to writing—mother, brother, uncle?

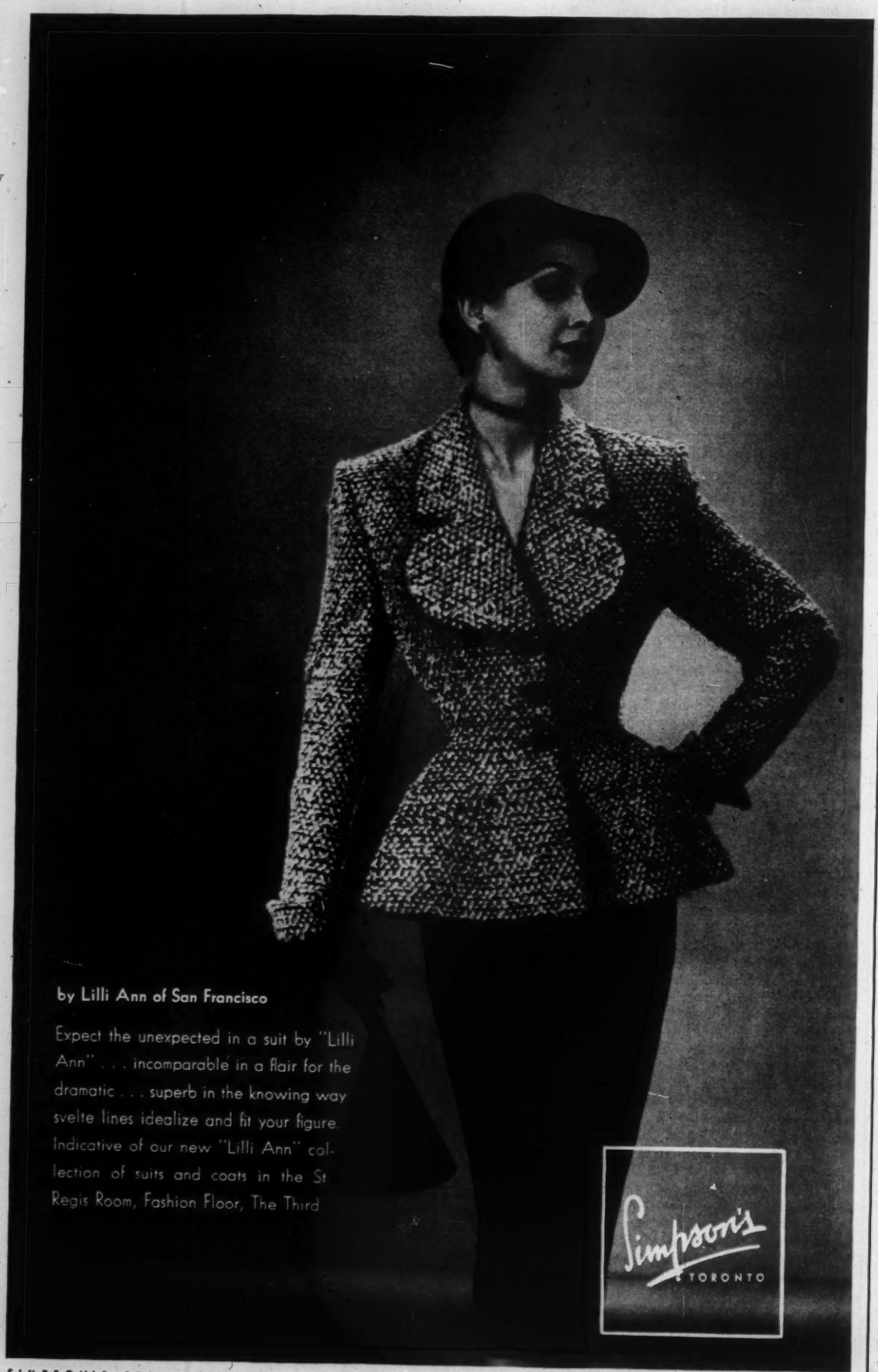
Of "Scrubs on Skates", Mr. Young says: "One of points I tried to make is that no one can owe permanent allegiance to one group; or rather, that a change of allegiance does not necessarily lessen strength of that allegiance. As a sportswriter early in my newspaper career, and as a sports follower since, I believe sports appeal to so many, because they are a basic form of human conflict. To young people, particularly, it can become the 'almost all' of their lives for a while. I've tried to give that feeling to the reader."

■ University of Toronto Press is bringing out books of infinite variety this Fall. One "different" book is "Ceramics for the Potter" by RUTH HOME, Director of Museum Research Studies at Ontario College of Art. Through her work at the Royal Ontario Museum and in teaching of handicrafts, Miss Home is aware of problems of the amateur in this increasingly popular field of pottery.

Here, she offers detailed information, helpful, fascinating—beautifully illustrated and with diagrams. (Picture that comes to our mind is author, young girl with sensitive face and incredibly long braids at Model School —where we first knew her.)

■ Speaking of books—THOMAS C. BROWN who died recently in Toronto at the age of 68 had read a book a day for 40 years. His job was city freight agent. Reading was his hobby. He had more than 5,000 books to prove it. He liked thrillers, biographies and most of the things in between.

■ The great new Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto has opened a gift shop, mostly toys for children but *also* books—carefully chosen books. A public library for the children has also been opened and here the little ones who can get about can be comfortable and happy in the land of make-believe or find out about their own or other lands. This is a new idea—the first shop and library of the kind in any hospital in Canada. It is on the main floor, near the Gerrard St. entrance and many a child from all over Canada is making a quicker recovery because of the shop and the library and the work of the doctors' wives, nurses and librarians who have made it all possible. —*Rica*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FILMS

Some Catching Up

by Mary Lowrey Ross

A WEEK of holdovers gave me an opportunity to catch up on a number of films, including the British comedy, "Castle in the Air", and "The Quiet Man", John Ford's knockabout story of an Irish-American prize-fighter's return to his ancestral home. "The Quiet Man", tenderly photographed in the neighborhood of Galway, is often breathtakingly lovely to look at. "Castle in the Air", largely filmed in the studios, was a lot more fun to watch.

The most notable feature of "The Quiet Man" is its background, which presents the linked sweetness long drawn out, (two hours to be precise) of the Irish countryside. It also gives us John Wayne as the prize-fighter, Maureen O'Hara as the beautiful colleen he wants to marry, and a group of Irish characters headed by Barry Fitzgerald, all incorrigibly quaint and all living in each other's pockets. Nobody in "The Quiet Man" does a tap of work except the bar-tender. The rest have a wonderful time betting, fighting, salmon-fishing, gossiping in the pub and ardently minding each other's business.

The story turns out to be based on the tried-and-true comedy formula about the fond pair whose marriage can't be consummated because of the various obstacles strewn in the path by a busy script-writer. Sean Thornton (John Wayne) and Mary Kate Donaher (Maureen O'Hara) fall in love at sight, but can't be married because Mary Kate's bullying squire of a brother withholds his consent. He is finally diddled into it through the offices of the local marriage-broker (Barry Fitzgerald) and though the marriage takes place nothing comes of it because Mary Kate now withholds *her* consent, her dowry not having come through on schedule.

Eventually the dowry comes through, in part, and Mary Kate yields, also in part. It isn't until the bridegroom and brother-in-law have fought each other through Inisfree and half-way across Ireland that the two are able to settle down in their bee-loud glade as happily wedded man and wife.

As the intransigent bride Maureen O'Hara, her blood-red hair streaming like a banner, is a great embellishment to the Irish landscape. But, for me at least, any Peg-O'-My-Heart role, if it is to be acceptable at all, demands almost as much acting talent as the role of the Queen Mother in Hamlet.

Star O'Hara is beautiful and spirited and wildly active here, but she can't act, and her bridlings, poutings and meltings wore me down to such a point that it was a satisfaction to see her soundly trounced before the picture was over. The rest of the cast seemed competent enough, but the general feeling of the film is a little too yearningly Irish for plausibility or even comfort. The John Ford who made "The Informer" didn't have to fall back on quaint tricks and blarney to prove that his story was Celtic.

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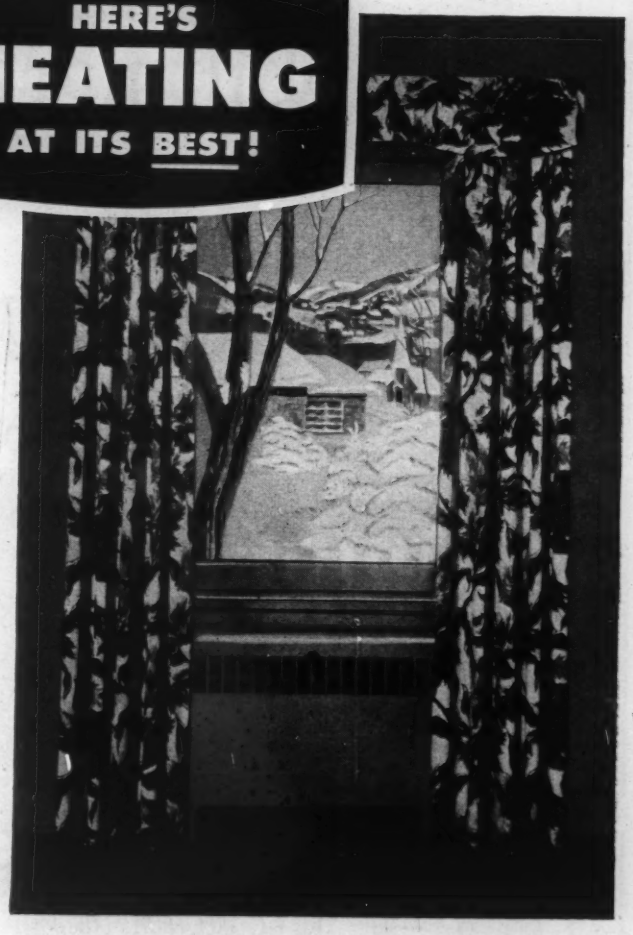

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In its early sequences the British comedy "Castle in the Air" looks a little like a stage play photographed. However it picks up enough spontaneity as it goes along to cover its air of contrivance, and before it is over turns out to be a very funny number indeed. This is the story of a Scottish Earl (David Tomlinson), owner of a castle almost as bleak and ancient as Elsinore. In order to keep things going the young Earl conducts sight-seeing tours about the estate and also entertains paying guests. These include a wealthy widow from America (Barbara Kelly) who wants to buy the place, a member of the Coal Board who is determined to requisition it as a hostel for vacationing coal-miners, and a passionate genealogist (Margaret Rutherford) who has convinced herself that her landlord is the rightful King of Scotland.

While they are all gifted and funny people the outstanding member of the cast is, as usual, Margaret Rutherford. Miss Rutherford is always a delight and I never know which of her comedy aspects to admire most—her Britannic scale and presence, her wonderful old face, or the special trick, which she has brought to perfection, of recovering her front denture when it is threatened by moments of excitement or preoccupation. The cast also includes Helen Cherry, as the Castle's unofficial chatelaine, and Patricia Dainton as a blithe disembodied spirit haunting the corridors.

The only opening of the week was a deplorable item called, "The Son of Ali Baba". According to the new legend, Ali Baba retires into middle-age in a state of such respectable affluence that he is able to send his son to the period West Point, a military academy in Bagdad. Here Ali Baba junior lives sumptuously in a bachelor apartment featuring an indoor swimming pool, circular coffee-tables and velvet floor cushions six feet square. Here, too, he is visited by a runaway Arabian princess, who captures his imagination after she has tipped his major-domo into the swimming pool.

My attention must have wavered at this point, for when I returned to the screen the Palace boys had ganged up on the Baba crowd and a stern sixteen-year-old brunette was shooting arrows through the Grand Vizier. Piper Laurie, who looks like Shirley Temple in her teens plays the Arabian Princess, and Tony Curtis is the Son of Ali Baba.

THEATRE

Season Ahead

by Margaret Ness

With the professional companies: Vancouver and Toronto share top good news in the 1952-53 season ahead; Montreal brings the saddest . . . . the retirement of Father Emile Legault from the theatre scene and the break-up of his *Les Compagnons de St. Laurent*. It's a sad blow. *Les Compagnons* were probably Canada's top-ranking group and one of our all too few professional companies.

Vancouver's good news is about theatre-homes. Everyman Theatre—slightly reshuffled but still headed by Sydney Risk—moves out of its last year's small quarters into a newly-

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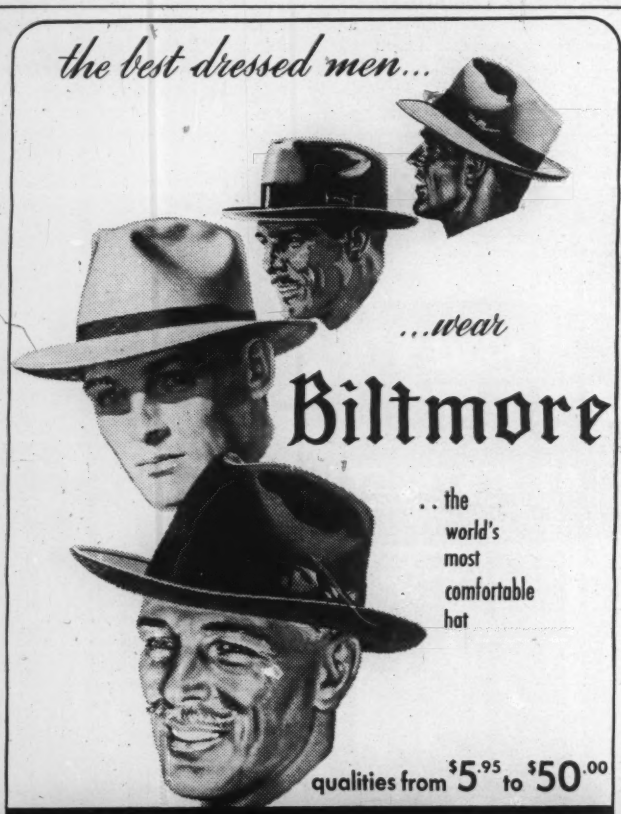

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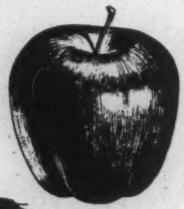

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Hunter's Moon

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

cougar. Maybe next year or the year after they'll get their moose. Incidentally, it's estimated that in Ontario two out of every three hunters get their deer, a reasonably satisfying percentage for most sportsmen.

Hunters find conditions in Quebec slightly different from those existing in other parts of Canada. Considerable areas of this Province are under lease to private clubs or individuals. Many of these areas, however, are leased to outfitters who will equip, transport and accommodate hunting parties, provide guides and guarantee excellent hunting in some of Quebec's best game country.

Bag limits on the larger animals are usually modest, from the hunter's point of view. In Newfoundland, for example, one male moose or one male caribou may be taken by a single hunter each year. The bag limit on deer in Nova Scotia is two, either sex, for each hunter. British Columbia permits one mountain sheep to be taken by a hunter in the season.

How the game picture can change over the years is well illustrated in Nova Scotia, where the white-tailed or Virginia deer is hunted in such great numbers. In 1896 deer were almost unknown in that Province. Nine deer were then introduced and five more added in 1910. A close season was maintained until 1916 when an open season of ten days was allowed and 150 deer were taken under license. Despite the large annual kill since then the deer have steadily multiplied, for Nova Scotia is a great natural range.

SPORTSMEN seeking the unusual will find hunting in the Yukon of great appeal. The game includes three varieties of sheep, caribou, moose, grizzly, brown and black bear, mountain goat, grouse, goose and duck.

The finest waterfowl grounds in Ontario are at the southern end of James Bay, where the blue goose and snow goose are the principal quarry, and pintail, black duck and Canada goose are abundant. Manitoba has for many years been known for its waterfowl shooting too, and some of the continent's greatest wildfowl breeding grounds are in that province.

Every autumn comes the annual Pelee Island pheasant shoot, which is reputed to be the largest single outdoor sporting event in North America. Hundreds of hunters blaze away during the controlled shoot, and few fail to get their limit. The birds flourish so on the little island in Lake Erie that during harvest time many fall beneath the farm machinery of the islanders, and there still remain countless more for the visiting sportsmen.

Hunting licences are no mean sources of revenue for the various provincial governments. Last year resident licences brought in close to $2,000,000, and non-residents spent more than $800,000 for the right to hunt in Canada. Coupled with expenditures on guns, ammunition, clothing, food, shelter and transportation, these hunting dollars loom large in Canada's recreational economy.

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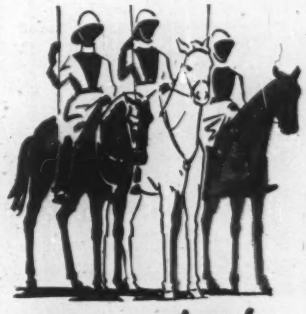

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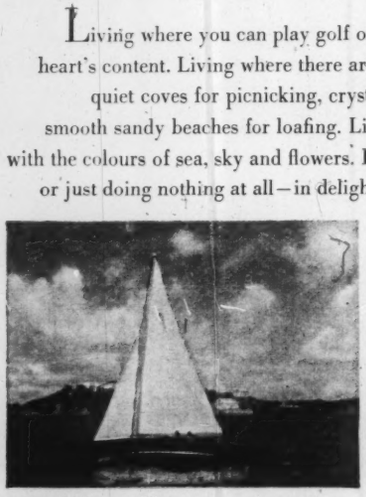

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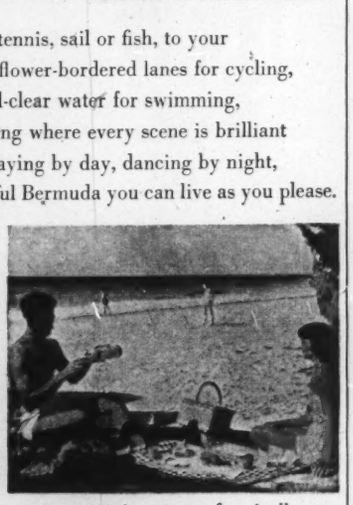

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DIGEST PREDIGESTED

The Nutshell Monthly

by Robert Thomas Allen

LIFE today has developed into a breakneck drive to save time. Newspapers pepper the pages with summaries, highlights, headlines and flashes. Picture magazines with titles that can be pronounced in the flick of a camera shutter invite us to read picture stories that can be read while scratching a match, and more and more monthly digests boil everything down to pure proteins.

The idea behind all this is to save precious time for the busy Man of Today, who is snapping: "Give it to me in a nutshell. Get it in three lines!"

He can't waste time reading if he's to keep things humming, yet he must keep informed. If, during a sales meeting, say, some salesman brings up something about medical research on beri-beri in Ceylon, he must have a working knowledge of the facts.

In spite of all the effort that is being made, however, the busy man is still always busy. Obviously he is still squandering his time reading some things just the way the author wrote them. The solution is clear. More things need digesting.

I have been working on this for some time, and soon hope to publish my new Postage-Stamp Review or the Nutshell Monthly. This will not only digest current articles and novels, but *everything ever published.* I have employed a staff of twelve experienced rewrite men for eighteen months, and the results have exceeded my most enthusiastic aims.

Take the section on novels. After skilful blue-pencilling and dropping of all irrelevant material, we have managed, for instance, to digest Tolstoy's War and Peace into ten lines. I'll give them here as a sample of the sort of thing you will find in The Nutshell.

" 'Well, prince, Genoa and Lucca are now no more than private estates of the Bonaparte family,' said Anna Pavlovna Scherer in July 1805. Soon after there walked in Count Bezuhov. During the next eight years the count and several other Russian noblemen fell in love, out of love and went to war while Napoleon invaded Russia and gave up because of the cold."

This version not only can easily be read between two bites of ham on rye, but it abridges 1,145 pages of tiresome descriptions, characterization, dialogue and philosophy. In spite of all this, it gives the gist of Tolstoy's great story and makes it possible for any busy man trapped into commenting on the book, to say something like: "Yes, I think Count Bezuhov was one of Tolstoy's strongest figures," or "The parts on Napoleon's invasion of Russia and his defeat by the cold were as interesting as Tolstoy's treatment of characters like Anna Pavlovna Scherer."

Gratified as we are with the results of our work on the standard novels, it is nothing compared to what we have done to the classics. Shakespeare, for instance, we found badly in need of digesting. Hamlet we were able to condense to "Danish Prince discovers that his uncle murdered his father, takes it hard, says: 'To be or not to be', gets fatally wounded, stabs his uncle and dies."

Many of the important soliloquies, however, we have retained in the Nutshell, in abridged form:

"Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day."

Much of this is just a waste of time. Obviously only one "tomorrow" is needed. "In this petty pace" needs slashing as anything that creeps would naturally move at a petty pace, and "from day to day" is just another way of saying "Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow." So the Nutshell will give this line as "Tomorrow creeps," which gives the whole sense of the passage.

This principle has been followed throughout Shakespeare's works, which we have compressed into one page.

I have almost endless plans for the Nutshell once we get the first issue on the stands. We intend to digest one thing at a time until we have digested everything worth reading. The ideal, of course, is for the busy man not to have to read anything. We hope The Nutshell will in time bring this about.

Arctic Storm

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

enemies, but that the weapons and diseases of white men have corrupted them to the extent that they no longer can cope with the forces that are destroying them.

I write this in the hope that the attempted discrediting of Farley Mowat and his book by *The Beaver* and its voice-of-government review can be halted. I have read the book, *The Beaver* review, Mowat's reply, and a letter stating the Hudson's Bay Company's refusal to print that reply. Most of Mowat's errors, which he admits in his reply, seem minor—such things as whether caribou do have antlers while carrying calves; one or two misleading travel details which were seized upon by the reviewer; and so on. His major premise, that the Eskimos have been badly treated and that unless something is done quickly they will soon become extinct, or a pitiful race of trading post bums, is so well known that it cannot be refuted. Indeed, *The Beaver* review makes no serious effort to argue against that premise, merely attempting by concentration on niggling details to damn the entire book. If it were possible to discredit Einstein by ridiculing his haircuts, or to charge the entire Hudson's Bay Company with moral delinquency on the basis of the peccadillos of a few of its trading post factors, then it would be possible to discredit Mowat by the few real inaccuracies to which *The Beaver* drew attention. Fortunately, we are all smarter than that. Or I hope we are, anyway.

PORTS OF CALL

Japan: Land of Visitors Again

by John Sterling

JAPAN is the strangest of countries to the western eye. A visit cannot help but be a deeply stirring experience. There is the exquisite cheerful courtesy of the people, an ingrained habit practiced alike with foreigners and among themselves. The fairy-like beauty of the mountains is enhanced by bright green scraps of terraced farms perched on their steepest slopes. The bright shiny, modern of the cities is contrasted with purest medieval of the country.

Everywhere, in town and country, characteristic shrines and temples tell of an interesting religious life with the highest standards of personal conduct. Finally, there is the enigma of a gentle civilization developed in face of terrible natural hardships and man-made catastrophes.

For students of world affairs, there is the absorbing interest of great things attempted and achieved by the occupation and the new partnership growing in friendship since Japan regained her sovereignty last April.

Japan is still the main Far Eastern base of the U.S. Armed Forces and will remain so for many years. In Tokyo and other major cities the familiar American soldier appears, better dressed even than at home, and the ubiquitous Army Jeep, together with the English-speaking representatives of the travel bureau, take away some of the strangeness of this supremely interesting land.

TOKYO itself tends to be a little disappointing. It shows such obvious signs of hasty rebuilding. Its real charm is not felt until one is invited into a Japanese home, or one wanders into one of the many beautiful parks. The wide Marunouchi Avenue which runs along the moat surrounding the Imperial Palace is cleanly modern. On one side is the Radio Tokyo skyscraper, the columned Dai Ichi building, formerly headquarters of the Allied command, and high hotel and office buildings. On the other, across the moat one catches distant glimpses of palaces in the beautiful but forbidden Imperial gardens.

GEISHA WITH BATTLEDORE

On the busy Ginza, shopping centre of Tokyo, the best buys are porcelain ware, lacquer ware from Kyoto, silk, cultured pearls, embroidered kimonos, and Japanese prints among many other items.

After a day or two it does not seem strange to take off one's shoes and walk in one's stocking feet into a Japanese restaurant. The yielding straw tatami mats are pleasantly cool underfoot. A Japanese meal is beautiful to look at, with its many bright-colored dishes, as well as pleasant to eat.

It may be tempura, a meal of deep fried prawns or shrimps so delicious it is difficult not to eat too many. The chef has spent many years learning his trade. Or sukiyaki, cooked before one's eyes over a charcoal brazier. Broiling hot cooked beef is dipped in a saucer of raw egg to add to the taste. Sliced raw fish is considered a delicacy and when dipped in soy sauce reinforced with some of the hottest horse radish available anywhere, is surprisingly pleasant.

Chop sticks are not difficult to handle. The knack is in holding one stick firmly between thumb and third finger and operating the other against it. With a little practice, the system works, and it is interesting to be rid of the clutter of knives, forks, and spoons.

Western food and accoutrements are, of course, available everywhere, even in Japanese-style hotels.

Nearly all of Japan, except for the great plain on which Tokyo is situated, is mountainous. The peaks crowd one upon another with beautiful narrow valleys in between dotted with thatched houses amid a patchwork quilt of rich fields. Standing quietly on the road overlooking a valley, it is often possible to hear a murmur of voices from people far below, the sound reflected against the steep sides of the valleys.

Train service throughout Japan is excellent, with diners and sleeping cars for the longer trips. Roads throughout the country are generally dusty and poor, but nothing quite replaces an auto trip through the fascinating countryside where little children wave and smile in the friendliest fashion.

CENTURIES ago, the capital of Japan moved to a new city whenever the Emperor died. Although this custom had almost been given up by the 7th century, several major moves were made after this. There are two beautiful former capitals of Japan, Kyoto and Nara, where may be seen in all its delicate finery the highest development of Japanese art and architecture. In Nikko, in another direction, is a summer residence of the Emperor and also a shrine to the founder of the Tokugawa shogunate which ruled Japan from 1600 to 1868.

The official Japan Travel Bureau, unlike some travel offices, is much more than just an information office in its capacity. It has staffed offices in or near most of the western-style hotels throughout Japan with English-speaking representatives who are equipped as travel agents to make reservations for hotels, trains, and guide services anywhere in Japan. Under a special arrangement four basic tours have been developed providing convenient all-expense itineraries and English-speaking guides. The tours cover all Japan and vary from a three day jaunt to Nikko, the Oriental Versailles, for $81, to the full treatment of 15 major cities in 14 days, costing $439.

—Photos courtesy Japan Travel Information Office

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40

renovated real theatre. Risk plans classic repertory, opened with "Macbeth" for a two-week run.

Those energetic young Vancouver impresarios, Stuart Baker and Thor Arngrim, continue to amaze us. After a successful year-round arena-style venture they blithely write "We're . . . under construction with our new theatre building—which should be nearing completion by Christmas". They also toss off the fact the remodelled Georgia (formerly Denman) Auditorium will be their next summer's stamping ground for musicals-in-the-round. And they took a flying trip, literally, to New York last August to look into possibilities of TV film.

Toronto splits interest between the campaign now underway for a building fund for the New Play Society, and the two Canadian plays announced for Jupiter Theatre's season. NPS has been incorporated as a non-profit organization and funds are being raised to get a theatre for NPS's founder and director, Mrs. Dora Mavor Moore.

Jupiter Theatre was a brand new venture last year—a group of radio actors with, we imagine, TV in mind. They clicked from the start; made sell-out history with Canadian radio writer Lister Sinclair's "Socrates". This year productions are upped from four to six, including a new play by writer Ted Allan and one by CBC drama critic Nathan Cohen. Since Cohen likes practically nothing he sees in the line of his critic's duty and says so fluently and often vitriolically, Toronto actors are waiting hopefully. But they are afraid Cohen will probably come up with something good.

Ottawa's professional Canadian Repertory Theatre went in the red last year—in spite of popularity with Ottawa audiences. For a few months it looked like finis. But sufficient subscribers rallied around. The season opened Oct. 7 with "Captain Carvallo", starring Barbara Chilcott (sister to Don and Murray Davis of the Straw Hat Players) and her husband, Max Helpmann, Betty Leighton and Toronto actors William Hutt and George McCowan.

Amelia Hall and Sam Payne are still top brass, but business manager Bruce Raymond will be shepherding a touring company out of Montreal. It's a new organization. The play, "Dinner for Three", is an adaptation by Herbert Kramer from the Czech. It stars Kramer himself, Elfie Koenig and Barry Morse who has charmed Montreal audiences the last two summers at the Mountain Playhouse. (He recently appeared in Toronto CBLT's "Angel Street".) Première is in London, this week, with a two week run in Montreal and a circle of Ontario cities. Aim is Broadway.

Speaking of Montreal, Montreal Repertory Theatre has rallied from last year's disastrous fire that destroyed their theatre. But they haven't found a home; will play each show two nights in three scattered locations. They open this week with "Travellers' Joy", directed by Dorothy Pfieffer who is to be preliminary adjudicator for Eastern Ontario regional.

Fifth season is well underway in Kingston, Ont., for the year-round professional International Players. This year they well live up to their name, with players from as far away as California, Vancouver, Halifax, South Carolina and London. Coming up is an innovation in the play fare—a "terrific" revue, so producers Arthur Sutherland and Drew Thompson write us. Sketches, lyrics and music are by Canadian Clifford Braggins. Having seen his RMC number in NPS's "Spring Thaw", we're quite willing to accept the "terrific". International Players were one of the first professional groups to brave a Canadian play production; premiered Robertson Davies's "Fortune My Foe" in their first season with success.

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—The Times

SIDE VIEW of sixteenth-century Barrogill Castle, Scotland.

THE QUEEN MOTHER'S NEW HOME

by Bernice Coffey

THE MOST NORTHERLY CASTLE in Britain has now become the summer residence of the Queen Mother. High up above the Pentland Firth, Barrogill Castle's turrets and battlements look across Scapa Flow towards the Orkney Isles. Barrogill has a romantic history, a dungeon (now converted into a wine cellar) and, like the Queen Mother's family home at Glamis, has a well authenticated castle ghost. Built for the most part in 1566 it was the ancestral home of the Earls of Caithness, the last of whom died about 60 years ago. The tower is about 800 years old.

Occupation by the Army and damage by hurricane last January did some superficial harm, but the ancient walls, sometimes nine feet thick, stand stout and strong. Inside a stately double staircase opens directly in front of the entrance hall and leads into a drawing room where great windows look out to sea. Bedrooms are built for four-posters and heated with large peat fires. It is likely that the Queen Mother's bedroom will be in a tower. High-vaulted stone passages and steep, winding stairs, windows that are almost little rooms in themselves because of the immense thickness of the walls, are in the tradition expected of castles.

Barrogill's grounds cover about 50 acres. Set in the middle of a treeless countryside, the castle has high-walled gardens with apple blossom in season, and a wealth of daffodils in spring, hothouses and trees. Two chestnut trees in the Castle forecourt were planted by Edward VII and Queen Alexandra (then Prince and Princess of Wales) when they visited the Earl and Countess of Caithness at Barrogill Castle some 76 years ago.

Included with ownership of the castle is the historic right to occupy, if the owner wishes, the "loft" of the parish church of Canisbay, four miles away on the edge of the Pentland Firth. Here the Earls of Caithness, the original owners of the castle, could enter and leave through their own door and staircase during the long Calvinist sermons. The "loft" is reputed to be equipped with some of the comforts of home . . . a fireplace and a cupboard. Local legend says of the cupboard that in other times whiskey bottles were sometimes stored in it along with prayer books.

The Queen Mother's purchase of Barrogill has greatly pleased crofters in the north of Scotland. Small wonder that they are delighted that the old castle has once again come into possession of a Scot—and a Royal Scot at that.

It is reported that Queen Elizabeth first glimpsed Barrogill in June, on her first visit to Caithness. One can only speculate whether it was the castle itself, its secluded and remote location or the wild magnificence of the Scottish countryside about it and the cold northern sea that prompted her to make it her home.

1 ELIZABETH II Buckingham Palace, London

1 QUEEN MARY Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.1

1 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1

1 PRINCESS ROYAL AND HAREWOOD Friary Court, St. James's Palace

1 HON. GERALD LASCELLES, 2 Orme Square (at present)

1 H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (Princess Arthur of Connaught) 64 Avenue Road, N.W.8

1 COUNTESS OF ATHLONE Clock House, Kensington Palace

1 COUNTESS OF ATHLONE (Barton Lodge, Winkfield, Windsor, now owned by daughter)

2 ELIZABETH II Windsor Castle, Berkshire

2 ELIZABETH II The Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park

3 LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY, Ribsden Holt, Windlesham, Surrey

4 DUCHESS OF KENT Coppins, Iver, Bucks

5 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER Barnwell Manor, Peterborough

6 ELIZABETH II Sandringham House, Norfolk

7 PRINCESS ROYAL AND HAREWOOD, Harewood House, Leeds

8 ELIZABETH II Balmoral Castle, Aberdeenshire

9 H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (Princess Arthur of Connaught) Mar Lodge, Braemar, Aberdeenshire

10 THE QUEEN MOTHER Barrogill Castle Caithness

CONTEMPORARY DRAWING of Edward VII's visit to Barrogill.

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can make your figure a hit, honey!

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Make use of the broiler pan to heat vegetables while broiling meats on the rack. Peas or kernel corn are good ones for this procedure, especially with hamburgers or ham steaks. Another idea is to add condensed soups such as mushroom to juices in the broiler pan after broiling to make a smooth sauce. Thin with hot water if necessary. Or start the other way around and make a sauce in the broiler pan (cheese, mushroom, etc.,) and then line up foods to be broiled on the rack—tomatoes, potato croquettes, pineapple slices and minced lamb patties (should be lean meat).

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BRAIN-TEASER

NOT CUT AND DRIED

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

EASTABHT. (1,4,2,3,4)
Did he graduate from a jazz band to Rideau Hall? (9)
It's funny to see one of the peerage retiring at fifty. (5)
Club to keep in the family? (7)
Roofs in good taste? (7)
Henry I was, but not by name. (6)
Plastic surgeons' graft? (4,4)
Birds that are dog-gone happy! (8)
She may look leaner in a shift. (6)
Make free with another's load. (7)
If necessary, rent ice to break up a fever. (7)
Appearance of a standing order? (3, 2)
They get in it before I arrange the seat. (9)
A knotty problem, quite over our heads? (7, 3, 4)

DOWN

Is "Ten nites in a bar-room"? (Either's a change). (5)
3. Ironed out by the doctor? (7)
4. To make tooth-like notches is part of the pain dentists inflict. (6)
5. Sort of nip into the turkey, but don't finish it! (8)
6. Lie doon, ye spectre! (7)
7. In which the order is back to front. (5, 4)
8. 1 across takes skill, in a way, when it does. (5)
9. A Scotsman starts off in a short plaid coat. (8)
15. How nice of Verdi to let Igor into the opera! (9)
17. To keep fit may tax 'er inside. (8)
18. It's out of circulation, following 1, perhaps. (8)
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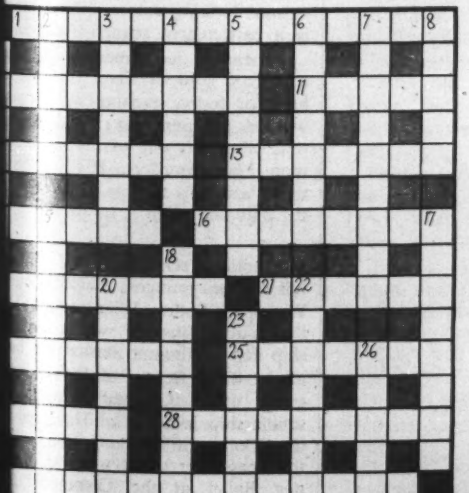

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Burning question
9. Reduces
10. See 1 down
11. Thorn
12. Inky
13. Etui
15. Washing
16. Dehisce
17. Insured
20. Blesses
22. Ecru
23. See 26
24. A-bomb
27. Abolish
28. Meander
29. Heated arguments

DOWN

1 and 10. Burnt almonds
2. Redhots
3. Incendiary
4. Gasping
5. Unasked
6. Same
7. Ignites
8. Nastiness
14 and 26. Three-alarm fire
15. Whitewash
18. Sarcoma
19. Drachma
20. Beer mug
21. Snowdon
24. Burns
26 and 23. Fire sale

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12. Club to keep in the family? (7)
13. Roofs in good taste? (7)
14. Henry I was, but not by name. (6)
16. Plastic surgeons' graft? (4,4)
19. Birds that are dog-gone happy! (8)
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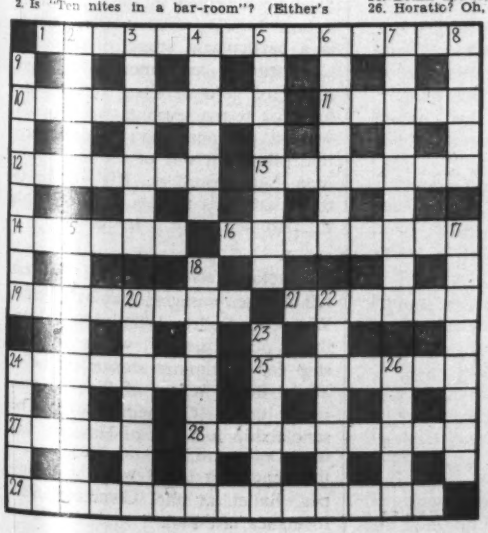

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2. Redhots
3. Incendiary
4. Gasping
5. Unasked
6. Same
7. Ignites
8. Nastiness
14 and 26. Three-alarm fire
15. Whitewash
18. Sarcoma
19. Drachma
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BEAUTY

UNDER YOUR HAT

by Isabel Morgan

THE WOMAN who goes to a different hairdresser every time she has her hair set is unlikely ever to be entirely satisfied with the way it looks. And she has only herself to blame. The individual who cut and shaped her hair in the first instance knows best how to maintain and keep it trained in that style. A new hairdresser must begin all over again, has to make small experiments and adjustments to find the most becoming way. If you are a fickle character who likes to change hairdressers often, best time to switch allegiance is when the hair is due for cutting and re-styling.

This is the advice of Bertrand, young French hair stylist brought from Paris to her New York salon by Elizabeth Arden, and recently in Toronto for consultation.

Bertrand is careful to point out that, like any other fashion, a hair style should seldom be accepted "as is" just because it is the style, that it must be modified and adapted to the individual. However, here in general terms is "the look" this season:

It has just a little curl—with, if necessary, the assistance of a very soft permanent—is smooth and sleek on top, a little shorter at back than it has been recently, but longer than the shingle. A very light and soft effect is the result. It's a hair-do that looks well under new close-fitting fall hats, such as the cloche. (The now defunct poodle cut would be crushed flat by the cloche.) Though easy to care for if one knows how to brush and comb it correctly—a good idea to have your hairdresser brief you on this point—the style, Bertrand warns, is one that requires frequent professional attention because the light soft effect is maintained only by frequent trimming and shaping. The smart New Yorker has her hair attended to every week or ten days, twice a week if she is very active socially.

Only the few New York women to whom white or grey hair is especially becoming now leave it *au naturel*. But the startling platinum and red shades have been traded in for softer more natural looking colors. "Dark blonde is a particularly attractive shade."

Bertrand recommends a light streak of gold or silver through the hair for festive evening wear (easily washed out next day), and he says that oiliness is one of the most common hair disorders. His advice to those with this trouble, "Never brush the hair and wash it frequently."

■ Another scholarship of interest fell to the youngest member of the Winnipeg Ballet. Winnipegger Marilyn Young, just 15, won a scholarship for a summer session of ballet at the Banff School of Fine Arts, to study under Gweneth Lloyd. The scholarship is a gift of Havergal Ladies' College in Toronto. Young Marilyn made her debut with the Winnipeg Ballet at the Command Performance last Fall.

LIGHTER SIDE

"Whose Poll Is This?"

by Mary Lowrey Ross

LAST WEEK seemed as good a time as any to poll our more or less thoughtful citizens on a vital current issue. I put my question: "What is your opinion of the exclusion of English-made cars from the National Automobile Show?" to a variety of citizens selected at random from the telephone book. With a single exception everyone had an opinion and all the opinions were emphatic.

A Mrs. Abernethy declared that the exclusion of English cars from the Automobile Show indicated a scandalous lack of feeling towards the Mother Country.

"Fortunately," she added, "The British Government has a remedy in its own hands."

"Put it this way," Mrs. Abernethy went on. "When people give a large party and cut you off the invitation list, the obvious remedy is to give a bigger party and cut *them* off. In this case the British Government should rule that only people driving British-made cars would be permitted to attend the Coronation. I think you would find that if our prominent industrialists had to choose between letting down restrictions and attending the Coronation in a Baby Austin they would see things in a different light."

A Miss Finlayson, who actually owns a Baby Austin, called the discrimination outrageous.

"If this ban goes through I intend to hold a one-woman automobile show myself," she declared. "I shall simply park my little car in front of the National Automobile Show, so that people who haven't an opportunity of seeing it in the show-room can examine it outside."

HER CAR, she said, had speed, power and endurance. It could go through the smallest opening and squeeze into the smallest parking space. Even in crowded traffic it had the easy manoeuvrability of a water-bug on a pond.

"In my particular line of work," she added, "I find that while other agents are trying to work their way out of a tight parking space I am usually three streets away, making a sale."

"What is your line of work, Miss Finlayson?" I asked.

"Selling Baby Austins," Miss Finlayson said.

"The way I look at it," said a Mr. Ormgood. "The people who pick up the check are the ones to say who's invited. Now our Canadian industrialists rent the floor space, pay for the chrysanthemums, turntables and velvet backdrops, supply the salaries for the blonde models who hand out literature or get themselves photographed with an English red setter in the front seat—"

"The patriotic motive—" I began.

"Patriotism has nothing to do with it," Mr. Ormgood. "If it were just a matter of patriotism you wouldn't find a more loyal crowd anywhere than our Canadian industrialists, or with a deeper love and respect for the Mother Country."

"You mean they're just dissembling their love when they kick the Mother Country downstairs," I suggested.

"Nobody's kicking the Mother Country downstairs," Mr. Ormgood said. "Any good British citizen is entitled to attend our National Automobile Show. Just so long as he leaves his British-made car parked somewhere else."

"YOU CAN put me down as saying," he concluded, "that the decision of our Canadian Manufacturers to exclude English cars from our National Automobile Show is a triumph for the spirit of Free Enterprise."

"In my opinion, the action of our Canadian industrialists in excluding British automobiles from the National Automobile Show is a staggering blow at the spirit of Free Enterprise," declared a Mr. Effingwell. "British industrialists are still struggling with the handicaps inherited from the Socialist Government. Our Canadian manufacturers haven't been much help."

"I'm glad you asked me that," declared a Mr. Weltschmerz. "Perhaps you have noticed that American models are *not* being excluded from the Automobile Show. This can mean only one thing. American industry will dominate the show and our Canadian manufacturers will become the unwitting tool of the same capitalistic-reactionary-cannibalistic power-complex that forced the South Koreans—"

"Now that's funny," said a Mr. Pipton when I put the question to him. "I was just going to pick up the phone to conduct a poll myself. How do you feel about the American Elections?"

I said that at the moment I was in two minds. "Tell me," I said, "were our Canadian industrialists justified, in your opinion."

"Now, the way I look at it," Mr. Pipton said, "is, both the General and the Governor are what you might call captive-candidates—"

"Just a moment," I said. "Don't you believe we should facilitate in every way the Mother Country's ability to purchase from us?"

After a moment's reflection Mr. Pipton said that while he liked Ike he would probably, when it came down to it, vote for Adlai.

"Don't you think, Mr. Pipton," I said, "that in our interest in our neighbors' affairs we may possibly overlook issues of vital interest in our own?"

"Listen, who's conducting this poll, me or you?" Mr. Pipton snarled, and hung up.

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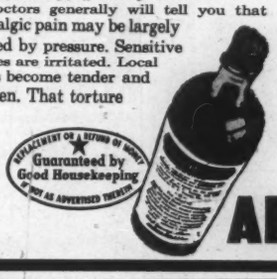

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Ike and Adlai

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35

resulted from a breakdown of American diplomacy. Those too will vote for Eisenhower.

But elections are strange things. Take the case of Senator Nixon. When it was shown that he had a special fund for his between-election expenses many Republicans felt that Eisenhower should call on his vice-presidential candidate to get off the ticket. It had every appearance of blunting the lily-white crusade of General Eisenhower for cleanliness in government.

Then the California Senator went on a radio-TV network to explain his position. He did it so dramatically that a new surge of emotion swept the American public and the man who looked to be a goat emerged a hero. And unless all signs are wrong, he strengthened himself and his party, though there were handfuls of corn mixed with his earnest defense.

NOTHING is sure. Elections can bring surprising results. New Brunswick is a recent enough Canadian example. So with fingers crossed make your bets.

But of all this one thing is certain: If the American people really want a change; if they are really fed up; if they are sick and tired of the Democrats; all the other issues and side issues are like little gusts as against the basic desire. Good organization, good speeches, good television appearances and lots of campaign funds never stopped a free people doing what they really wanted to do.

For ten years all Americans, Democrats and Republicans alike, have been telling each other what a great man Eisenhower was. That belief in Eisenhower is not dissipated. By the same reasoning it is going to take time for Stevenson to impress himself sufficiently on the voters. He has had a good start. Is there enough time for Eisenhower to be pulled down and Stevenson to climb up?

AS THIS reporter sees it, so far Eisenhower has the edge.

And if the whole election campaign looks too messy for your liking then turn to Churchill's Great Contemporaries and read this from his essay on the Earl of Rosebery: "Whatever one may think about democratic government, it is just as well to have practical experience of its rough and slatternly foundations. No part of the education of a politician is more indispensable than the fighting of elections. Here you come in contact with all sorts of persons and every current of national life. You feel the Constitution at work in its primary processes. Dignity may suffer, the superfine gloss is soon worn away; nice particularisms and special private policies are scraped off; much has to be accepted with a shrug, a sigh, or a smile; but at any rate, at the end, one knows a good deal of what happens and why."

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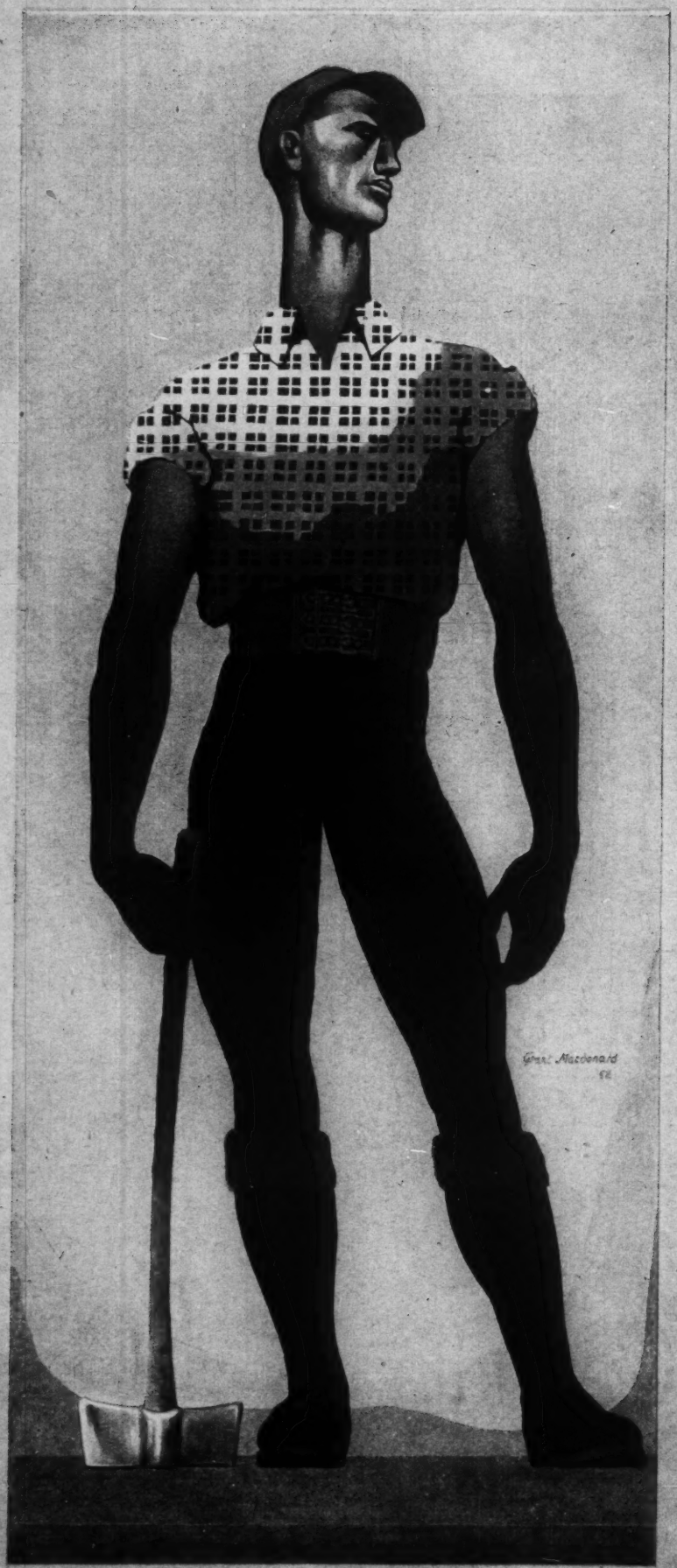

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